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Bonn Expresses Satisfaction Over U.S.-Soviet Arms Talks

By John Vinocur

By John Vinocur
Bonn, April 27 (NYT)—West German officials after months of discord with the United States, expressed satisfaction yesterday with reports that U.S. negotiators apparently succeeded in defending German interests in strategic arms

talks last week with the Soviet Union. The development, involving probable Soviet concessions that would allow the transfer of U.S. arms technology, such as the Cruise missile, to West Germany and other NATO allies, was suggested

privately here to be a positive step in reinforcing West German confidence in the United States.

This confidence has been disturbed since early this year by U.S. urging that West Germany speed up its economic growth, despite Bonn's insistence it was doing all it could; by the German belief that the United States made insufficient efforts to prop up the falling dollar; and by President Carter's abrupt decision to indefinitely postpone production of neutron weapons.

These events led to deeply felt complaints here that the Carter administration consulted with West Germany too little and showed a lack of concern about the problems of the European allies of the United States.

Commenting on a briefing on the outcome of the Moscow conversations given to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, a high government official described Mr. Genscher as being "very pleased."

"It would not be far wrong to describe German-American cooperation on this matter as being, from our point of view at least, a model for the relationship," the official said.

"We have had very intense consultations. Now, it appears that the United States has worked out a positive and productive approach. It is not to be implied that we've gotten everything we've hoped for in this area, or that big dilemmas do not remain. But what can be said is that a good attempt is being made and that the United States is doing its job in this area."

Although there have been a number of attempts by Bonn to minimize its differences with Washington, the statements yesterday seemed to be the most genuinely enthusiastic in some time.

Cruise Development

As reported here, the issue that has been virtually resolved in moving toward a new strategic arms limitation agreement centers on previous Soviet attempts to restrict in a new agreement the ability of Western European countries to develop their own Cruise missiles.

The Soviet Union originally sought a restrictive clause barring the transfer of certain U.S. technology, but newsmen with Mr. Vance's party were told that language of the clause as tentatively agreed upon in Moscow would meet the needs of the allies.

One report here, unconfirmed by West German officials, indicated that in return for the Soviet concession, the United States would assure the Russians that NATO members would be bound by the same restrictions it would agree to on the Cruise missile, although the European allies would not be signatories to the accord.

Meanwhile, West German press commentators continued to express doubts about the state of relations between Bonn and Washington.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said in an editorial that the United States in its strategic weapons talks with the Soviet Union continued to differentiate between U.S. security and the security of its European allies. But it said close ties with the United States remained the best European option and that Europe would have to make the best of its problems with "the strange man in the White House."

Shootings Kill 4

ISTANBUL, April 27 (UPI)—Shootings here and in the southern city of Adana last night killed four persons, adding to the political violence in Turkey that has claimed more than 450 lives in the last four years, police said today.



Wolfgang Vogel (left) and Israeli aide Shabtai Kahmanowitz answer questions in New York.

E. German Lawyer the Master Of Arranging Prisoner Swaps

By Murray Seeger

Bonn, April 27 — In the murky business of trading prisoners between East and West, no one has been more successful—or more durable—than Wolfgang Vogel.

Mr. Vogel, an East German lawyer, arrived in the United States yesterday to arrange the release of Robert Thompson, convicted of spying for the Soviet Union, as part of a three-man deal including an American held in East Germany and an Israeli who was freed from jail Sunday in Mozambique.

In addition, it has been reported that Mr. Vogel will discuss a possible exchange that would include Anatoly Shcharansky, a Soviet dissident who has been arrested as an alleged CIA contact.

Mr. Vogel said after arriving in New York that he wished to "remain silent for the safety of those involved." He was scheduled to travel later to Washington, D.C.

He also refused to comment on the reports of an exchange involving Mr. Shcharansky.

Since 1962

Mr. Vogel has made a specialty of arranging prisoner exchanges since 1962, when he negotiated a three-man deal involving the late Francis Gary Powers, the pilot of an American U-2 spy plane that was shot down in the Soviet Union; Col. Rudolf Abel, a top Soviet spy arrested in New York City; and Frederic Pryor, an American held by East Germany on espionage charges.

Since the Powers-Abel deal, Mr. Vogel has taken part in thousands of others. The work has its rewards. His standard of living is distinctly better than that of his East German countrymen.

Mr. Vogel rarely talks with reporters, apparently out of fear that the go-called *gessencherhandel* (trade in men) will be jeopardized.

"If the serious Western press continues to write about it as 'trade in human flesh,' he was quoted as saying last year, 'I wouldn't be surprised if one day the government here said, 'All right, that's the end of it.'"

One of the remarkable aspects of Mr. Vogel's career is his survival as a top-level negotiator for the East German regime during a period of internal political tension that has seen other go-betweens fall from favor.

Another East German who has undertaken delicate missions in the West, Prof. Wolfgang Seifert, defected with his family to West Germany last week.

That Mr. Vogel, 53, has begun new high-level negotiations indicates that he has maintained his position with the East German government.

Since 1964, when the prisoner trade became formal, at least 14,000 persons have been released by East Germany in exchange for men who will be jeopardized.

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Confucius Is Reinterpreted

China Seen Taking Myth Out of Mao Achievements

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, (NYT)—China appears to be in the process of subtly re-evaluating and demythologizing the accomplishments of Mao Tse-tung.

In recent weeks, the Chinese press has suddenly stopped printing all remarks attributed to the late chairman in boldface type.

No explanation has been publicly offered for abandoning this worshipful custom, which resembled the traditional Chinese habit of elevating all references to emperors to the top of the page.

At the same time, the party paper, Jen Min Jih Pao, has also stopped carrying a daily quotation from Mao in a special box at the top of the paper next to the nameplate. Both practices originated during the Cultural Revolution when public veneration of Mao was raised to the status of a state cult.

In an equally significant if more oblique move that may reflect on Mao, the government has also begun to reinterpret the role of two of China's most famous historical figures, the sage Confucius and the

emperor who first unified the country in 221 B.C., Chin Shih Huang.

The use of historical figures to comment metaphorically on current developments is an old technique in China, a country where the emperor or the bureaucracy often has been too strong to allow more pointed criticism.

In a series of cautiously worded articles over the last two months, the Chinese press has contended that the violent criticism of Confucius in the Cultural Revolution and a campaign ostensibly directed against him in 1974 were deliberately exaggerated by the country's so-called radicals to manipulate public opinion. Even Mao, an article in the party paper recalled, had often quoted Confucius, saying that people should "learn from Confucius's attitude of inquiring into everything and learning from everything."

The recent articles about Confucius, which have stopped short of a full rehabilitation, appear to be part of Peking's current effort to undo the destructive effect on



Mao Tse-tung

China's education system of Mao's contempt for learning and intellectualism. Commemorative coins minted in 551 B.C. to 479 B.C., was China's greatest exponent of moderation, ethical values and the power of education.

Similarly, other articles have charged that the now disgraced radicals, who were led by Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, also distorted the achievements of Chin Shih Huang.

In addition to unifying China.

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Afghanistani Rebels Claim Coup Success

NEW DELHI, April 27 (UPI)—Rebel army and air force units shelled, strafed and bombed the presidential palace and other key buildings in the capital of Afghanistan today, captured the radio and announced the overthrow of President Mohammed Daud in a military coup.

The radio in Kabul said in a broadcast monitored here that the coup meant "the end of the rule of Mohammed Daud and an end of the reign of the imperialists." The radio gave no indication on what happened to Mr. Daud.

Gen. Abdul Kader, who described himself as the chief of the board of the defense services, announced over the radio that a "military revolutionary council" had seized power.

Diplomatic reports reaching New Delhi said rebel air force units strafed the headquarters of the army's 8th Division and also attacked air force headquarters at the Kabul airport.

Communications Seized

The reports said while the air force in Soviet-made MIG-21s flew over the city, soldiers banded their way into the Interior Ministry headquarters and also took control of the central post and telegraph office, the center of Afghanistan's civilian communications.

The heaviest fighting took place in and around the presidential palace, the Interior Ministry and Pushkistan Square, in the heart of Kabul and the location of many tourist hotels.

Diplomats said the U.S. Embassy in Kabul reported no U.S. citizens injured. Reports said numerous bodies were seen in areas of heavy fighting but that the number dead was not immediately known.

French officials said their embassy compound was hit by two tank rounds and the consulate, inside the compound, was destroyed.

Tank Fighting

The fighting started around noon, when nine tanks controlled by the rebels rolled toward the palace area. Others followed and at the peak of the fighting at least 50 tanks were near the palace.

The Kabul radio said the new military rulers had ordered the city's residents to stay inside their homes after 8 p.m.

Diplomats said air force fighter planes roared over the city and



Mohammed Daud

fired rockets at the straggle downtown buildings.

Reports from diplomats of several Western nations said it was unclear how much of the army and air force supported the attempted coup.

The heavy fighting broke out hours after the authorities claimed to have crushed a leftist plot aimed at overthrowing the government.

Mr. Daud, who seized power in 1973 in an army-backed coup, and replaced the kingdom with a republican form of government.

Airport Closed

The airport was reported closed, as were land borders. An Ariana Afghan plane from New Delhi to Kabul was turned back and returned to New Delhi, according to airline officials in the Indian capital. They said the Indian airline had canceled its scheduled morning

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John Ehrlichman as he left prison yesterday in Arizona.

Paroled From Ariz. Prison

Ehrlichman Out of Jail After Serving 18 Months

SAFFORD, Ariz., April 27

(UPI)—Smiling and posing for photographers, John Ehrlichman, once one of the most powerful men in the U.S. government, today left the Safford federal prison camp on parole after serving 18 months for Watergate crimes.

Ehrlichman, wearing a blue baseball cap, jeans and tan pants, walked out of the minimum security prison at 6 a.m. and was surrounded by reporters in the road.

Asked how he felt, he smiled and replied, "Can't you see how I feel?"

He declined to answer further questions, saying that he had promised his first interview to a network television reporter.

"I'm not going to have any statements at all for you this morning. I'll answer all the questions when I do an interview," he said. "I'll let you all get pictures. Step back a pace or two—you'll get pictures until everyone is out of film."

Ehrlichman, who published a novel while in prison, said that he "would have another book" coming out at Christmas time, a novel.

Carter Approves Sending Nuclear Fuel to India

WASHINGTON, April 27

(AP)—President Carter overruled the Nuclear Regulatory Commission today and decided to authorize shipment of more than 15,400 pounds of low-enriched uranium to India.

The commission had split 2-2 last week in voting on the sale. A veto vote rejects such sales.

The uranium will be used to fuel India's atomic power station at Tarapur.

"The government of India has given us its commitment to use our exports only at the Tarapur atomic power station and not for any explosive or military purpose, and I have the highest confidence that it will honor these commitments," Mr. Carter said in a letter to Congress.

The question of nuclear shipments and nonproliferation became a diplomatic issue during Mr. Carter's overseas trip after Christmas.

In New Delhi, in a conversation with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that was picked up by a radio technician's microphone, Mr. Carter suggested that because of differences with the Indian government on the question of nuclear

He waved and said, "I'll see you all," as he entered a car driven by a young man who was accompanied by a gray-haired woman. The occupants of the car refused to talk to reporters.

Ehrlichman, 53, was Richard Nixon's chief domestic adviser. He was described as a model prisoner during the 18 months he spent at the prison in southeastern Arizona, where most of the inmates are illegal aliens and drug offenders.

Ehrlichman entered prison on Oct. 28, 1976, while lawyers were still appealing his conviction and those of H.R. Haldeman and former Attorney General John Mitchell.

Haldeman and Mitchell went to prison nine months later, when the appeals were denied, and it appeared their paroles will be correspondingly delayed.

Ehrlichman served six months beyond the earliest possible parole date. Haldeman, who becomes eligible for release June 20, is scheduled for a parole interview next week at the federal prison camp at Lompoc, Calif.

Mitchell is eligible for parole June 21, but his release may be delayed by the medical furlough he received Dec. 28.

Thieu, 3 Years After Downfall, Leads a Loner's Life in Britain

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, April 27 (NYT)—It seems so much longer. But it was only three years ago yesterday that Nguyen Van Thieu, the president of South Vietnam during the last eight years of its anguished struggle for survival, flew into exile from Saigon to Taipei.

He fled, in the words of the Vietnamese proverb, "only when the tide mounted to his toes." Four days later, South Vietnam ceased to exist as a nation, and the long, bloody, costly U.S. effort to preserve it came to a melodramatic end with the frantic evacuation of the U.S. ambassador and others from the embassy roof.

After a few months, Mr. Thieu applied for and was granted permission to live in Britain. He has been here ever since, joining other former national leaders such as Gen. Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria, Milton Obote of Uganda and James Mancham of the Seychelles.

Mr. Thieu, a former general, lives here in almost complete isolation, accompanied wherever he goes by bodyguards, just as he was in

Taiwan. He has used aliases in some of his business transactions; in one real estate deal, according to the agent involved, he was "Mr. Martin."

Shuns Most Friends

Mr. Thieu, 55, has refused to see any journalists since his arrival here. He has also shunned most academic friends. P.J. Honey of the University of London, perhaps the most distinguished Western expert on the Vietnamese language, wrote to the former president when he arrived in Britain, recalling their conversations in Saigon and suggesting another. He has never received an answer.

One of the few Britons who has seen Mr. Thieu, a military man with long experience in Southeast Asia who refused to be quoted by name, said the former Vietnamese leader was bitter about what had happened to him.

"What would be your cast of mind," the military man asked, "if you had been relentlessly attacked by American reporters during the war, then deserted by the Americans when things went badly?"



Nguyen Van Thieu

Another friend said that Mr. Thieu would be willing to talk to the former U.S. ambassadors who supported him in his heyday, Henry Cabot Lodge and Ellsworth Bunker. But there is no indication

"He certainly doesn't live a life of vulgar affluence, although he has a certain fondness for cars."

a small garden with a cherry tree, but it was a far cry from the huge, reinforced-concrete presidential palace in Saigon.

"He certainly doesn't live a life of vulgar affluence," a neighbor told Nigel Dempster of the Daily Mail a year and a half ago, "although he has a certain fondness for cars."

Some months later, a member of London's Vietnamese exile community, who numbers about 300, encountered Mr. Thieu pushing a shopping cart at a supermarket.

"He looked very prosperous," said the Vietnamese, who works in the foreign language department of the BBC. "Hat, pipe, leather jacket, buying whatever struck his fancy. He took it all out and put it in a mustard-colored Jaguar."

Soon after, Mr. Thieu moved to Wimbledon, the leafy suburb where the English lawn tennis championships are held each summer. According to press accounts, he paid more than \$200,000 for a seven-bedroom mock-Tudor house in a secluded location, with high walls and manicured lawns.

Where does the money come from?

By all accounts, Mr. Thieu has taken no job; under the terms of his visa, he might be in trouble if he did. He is widely reported to be working on his memoirs, but if he is, the fact is unknown in British publishing circles.

At the time of his escape from Saigon, Swissair was reported to have refused Mr. Thieu's request that it carry 16 tons of gold from Saigon to Europe. The Communist government in Vietnam asserted after his flight, however, that he had carried with him three and a half tons of gold.

"Obviously, he didn't come away penniless," said Mr. Thieu's military friend, "and I think that Taiwan has helped him a bit."

Since his arrival here, he and his wife, Nguyen Thi Mai Anh, have had a son. An older son, Loc, is at Aldenham, a boarding school in Hertfordshire, and his daughter is in the United States.

"My father is very busy," young Loc told a reporter. "He is constantly seeing people."

George Morrison, an engineer, said: "I was on the ground when it started making noise. It was just a roar."

Lee Steele, of nearby Shultz, said he lost four of his five sons, a brother, two brothers-in-law and a nephew. The surviving son, Robert, 35, who is also employed at the construction site but was not on the scaffolding, identified his brothers as Gayle, 32; Ronnie, 30; Ernest, 28, and Miles, 25.

Names of most of the victims were not immediately released, but the New Jersey subcontractor on the project said most were from New Jersey or West Virginia.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration in Washington said that two inspectors left Washington for the northwestern West Virginia town immediately after the accident.

An OSHA spokesman, James Foster, said that the general construction site had been inspected by OSHA since the project began, but no details of the findings were immediately available.

Rejects U.S. Talks

Castro Vows to Keep Troops in Ethiopia

MIAMI, April 27 (UPI)—Cuban President Fidel Castro yesterday said that Cuba will not discuss its military involvement in Africa with the United States and that Cuban troops will stay in Ethiopia indefinitely.

The announcement on the Havana radio came as a spokesman for Eritrean rebels said that Cuban pilots have begun bombing missions in the Ethiopia-Eritrea war, marking Cuba's first involvement in the 11-year struggle.

The United States has maintained that Cuba must withdraw its estimated 37,000 troops from Africa before the two countries can improve relations.

"On a matter of principle, we

strongly refuse to discuss with the United States this point, or any other point with relation to Cuba's solidarity with the just fight of the African people," Mr. Castro said. "The Cuban military personnel will stay in Ethiopia as long as the two countries agree it is necessary to help the Ethiopian people against any foreign aggression."

Large Turnout

Mr. Castro spoke for 30 minutes to a crowd — reportedly a million persons — that had gathered to honor Ethiopian strongman Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, who was in Havana to thank the Cuban troops that helped his forces defeat Somalia in the war over the Ogaden desert.

About 500 of the 17,000 Cuban troops in Ethiopia have been transferred from the Ogaden to the Eritrean capital of Asmara in support roles.

Muhammed Osman Abu Bakr, secretary-general of one of the three Eritrean rebel groups, yesterday said that the Ethiopian government had launched an ground and air attack on Eritrean-controlled areas with the help of Cuban pilots.

"The Cubans are playing a major role in the operations by flying sorties against the liberated areas, killing people and destroying property," he said.

President Carter, in announcing last month that Somali forces would withdraw from the Ogaden desert, called on Cuba to withdraw from Ethiopia.

But Mr. Castro rebuffed the request, asking: "When has the United States discussed with us its presence in military bases in dozens of countries in the world? It should be very clear that our military forces will not stand still if any invasion occurs against Ethiopia."

E. German Is the Master At Prisoner Exchanges

(Continued from Page 1)

turn for about 1 billion marks in government and private funds, or \$550 million at the current exchange rate.

These freed include low-level troublemakers charged with anti-state activities, persons who tried to flee to the West, political dissidents, Westerners caught trying to help East Germans flee, and intelligence agents of Western governments. The espionage cases are a minor part of the trade but receive the most publicity.

Mr. Vogel says that the West Germans started the prisoner exchanges, but according to Erich Mende, a former West German minister for Inner-German Affairs, the idea came from the Communists.

It was Mr. Vogel, Mr. Mende once said, who "called on me to offer to sell 650 prisoners for cash."

The Bonn government accepted the offer but insisted on a barter deal — "unroasted coffee beans, butter, citrus fruits and some machinery," Mr. Mende recalled.

About 1,500 persons a year are now being released from East German jails and taken to West Germany by chartered bus. The money, which comes out of the West German budget, varies from individual to individual. A skilled worker reportedly costs about \$15,000, a teacher about

\$20,000, and a physician as much as \$75,000.

Last year, talking with a French interviewer, Mr. Vogel said that in the Communist view "a crime must be assessed by the damage done to the state."

"The fundamental view that such crimes can be made good materially is the true and only basis for this barter," he went on.

He said that the exchange improves the political climate in Central Europe and especially relations between the two Germanys.

To decide on what prisoners are to be exchanged, Mr. Vogel confers with Juergen Stange, a West Berlin lawyer who represents the West German government. The two lawyers then supervise the exchange. East German assemblies its prisoners at a special jail in Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz). They are taken by bus to a reception center in Giesen, West Germany.

Mr. Vogel usually follows the bus to the border in his beige Mercedes-Benz and collects the cash from Mr. Stange.

Several thousand persons were reported to have attended the funeral and turned it into an anti-government demonstration.

Afghanistan, with an area of 260,000 square miles, about the size of Texas, has a population estimated at 19 million and a per capita income of about \$160 a year.

Strategically placed, it borders the Soviet Union, China, Pakistan and Iran, and receives large amounts of aid from both Moscow and Washington.



PROTECTIVE COVERING—It's not style but security that counts in this vest, an example of bulletproof jackets that Rome shops are selling to private citizens. The jackets cost up to \$230 and weigh up to 2½ pounds — and are so popular that there's a waiting list for buyers.

2d Kneecap Shooting in 2 Days

Fiat Official Wounded by Red Brigades

ROME, April 27 (UPI)—The Red Brigades struck again today, shooting a Fiat labor relations official in the legs in an ambush outside his Turin home.

Also in Turin, defendants in a Red Brigades trial yelled: "Bastard assassin" at a police witness.

In Rome, government supporters split over a Socialist demand that authorities try to appease the Red Brigades kidnappers of former Premier Aldo Moro through milder treatment of imprisoned terrorists.

Police said that two men and a woman fired at least 12 shots at Sergio Palmieri, 39, as he left his home, hitting him several times and breaking bones in both legs, and then fled by car. Doctors said that Mr. Palmieri would recover in three months.

An anonymous telephone caller said that the attack was an act of the Red Brigades.

It was the second kneecap shooting in two days. A Brigades commando group shot and wounded local politician Girolamo Meccelli in Rome yesterday.

Earlier, a crank caller sent police on another fruitless search for Mr. Moro, but his abductors maintained their silence on his fate.

Tip Proves Hoax

An anonymous tip that Mr. Moro had been found alive in a sack tossed from a speeding car sent hundreds of police rushing to a

Profane Word Causes Strike By Italy Pilots

ROME, April 27 (AP)—An offensive word voiced by a woman passenger led pilots in Italy to strike today.

The pilots struck the national airline Alitalia from midnight to noon and extended it for another eight hours for Alitalia's domestic subsidiary, causing cancellation of hundreds of international and domestic flights.

The walkout was in support of an Al pilot, Luciano Santoro, who was dismissed for his refusal to take off on a flight from Cagliari to Rome on April 6 until the woman left the plane. Mr. Santoro said that he was offended by the woman's remark.

The passenger, Patrizia Gallizio of Rome, did not deny that she used the word *stronzo* which means "stupid" or "idiot" in Italian. She said that she piled needlessly ordered the 121 passengers to disembark for another round of luggage checks before taking off.

At the same time Interior Minister Werner Maihofer told a parliamentary committee that police had been unable to prove that German terrorists helped in the kidnapping of Mr. Moro.

BONN, April 27 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today assured Premier Giulio Andreotti of West German support in the Italian government's fight against terrorism.

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By Senior Officers

NATO Weaknesses Are Cited

By Louis B. Fleming

NAPLES—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is not keeping up with the Soviet Union and the U.S. embargo on arms for Turkey makes the situation even more critical, senior officers of NATO's Southern Command warn.

While the U.S. 6th Fleet remains NATO's "real deterrent" in the region, they say that the U.S. arms embargo imposed on Turkey after its invasion of Cyprus has critically weakened the Turkish Army, raising serious questions about NATO defenses at two invasion danger points.

"The Turks are a great military people," Adm. Harold Shear, the U.S. commander of allied forces in southern Europe, said. "But they can't fight with their bare hands. We have just got to have a general updating and modernization throughout the entire area. We need it particularly down here."

'Shortsighted Policies'

Declaring that Turkey is "badly off — because of shortsighted policies on the part of the United States," Adm. Shear said that "any high school boy can look at the chart and see the strategic importance of those nations."

While the Russians have not significantly changed the size of their 18 divisions that face the southern front, NATO's longest frontier with the Soviet Union, Adm. Shear is bothered because "they are updating and modernizing their forces everywhere, including the Warsaw Pact forces."

He expressed satisfaction with the competence of the troops in his command, but said: "I'm not satisfied with the status of their equipment, the status of logistical support, the status of re-inforcements, particularly with the progress the Soviets are making everywhere you turn."

Overland Threat

The Southern Command perceives a direct military threat overland through the Gorizia Gap, where the northernmost part of Italy meets Yugoslavia and Austria, and on the west and east sides of the Black Sea, where Bulgaria meets Greece and Turkey, and where the Soviet Union has a common frontier with Turkey.

In addition, it sees an indirect threat of Soviet penetration that could give Moscow air and sea bases in the central and western Mediterranean, ending NATO's domination of the western Mediterranean and unbalancing the situation in the east.

"If you are going to get into trouble anywhere in NATO today," Adm. Shear said, "you are going to get into trouble on the flanks; either the northern flank or the southern flank, but particularly the southern where there are so many scenarios, areas of unrest and involved situations that could erupt virtually overnight."

Spain Desired

Commanders are keenly interested in seeing Spain join NATO, and are eager for the return of France and Greece to integrated military operations. The political situation in Italy also is of enormous concern to NATO planners because of the country's strategic importance.

In the event of war, the U.S. 6th Fleet, with its two aircraft carriers, would become the strike force of the alliance, projecting power, carrying out amphibious operations, supporting land battles and "disposing of the Soviet fleet if it became a threat," according to Adm. Shear.

A blowup in the Middle East like the war in 1973 could bring a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States. That problem does not concern NATO directly, but a diversion of the U.S. 6th Fleet to the Middle East would

leave NATO without its strike force.

"Almost every day in the Mediterranean there is a crisis that, 40 years ago, might have led to war," said Adm. Aldo Baldini, former commander in chief of the Italian Navy and now commander of allied naval forces in southern Europe. "Now, with the fleet deterrence that we have available, we can provide time for the politicians to seek political solutions."

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At U.S. Talks Next Week

Fukuda Will Tell Carter Asia Vital to World Peace

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, April 27—Premier Takeo Fukuda said yesterday that he would tell President Carter that "world peace cannot be insured only with stability in Europe and the United States," when the two leaders meet in Washington next Wednesday.

"Only with prosperity and stability in Asia can there be stability in the world. I intend to stress strongly that America must not detach itself from Asia," the Premier said.

Mr. Fukuda made the statement in an interview before his departure Sunday for his second meeting in two years with Mr. Carter.

The Premier also made these points:

• The responsibility of the United States to prevent a tragedy from occurring in world economic relations "has never been greater than it is now."

• If the United States "acts with a posture of assuming responsibility toward the world economy," the solution to the problem of stabilizing the dollar "will come forth naturally."

• Mr. Fukuda will emphasize to Mr. Carter the vital importance of developing peaceful uses of nuclear energy while striving to check the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

• The Premier will tell Mr. Carter that he wants to bring Japan's growing current accounts surplus, which reached \$14.1 billion in Japan's fiscal year 1977 (ending March 31), down to the vicinity of \$6 billion in fiscal year 1978.

• Mr. Fukuda commented about what he called the importance of a U.S. economic and military presence in Asia when asked about reports from other high Japanese officials that the Premier would seek from Mr. Carter a reaffirmation of a U.S. commitment to Asia.

• After the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, Asian countries thought the United States might lose interest in Asia and, as a result, felt uneasy. There were many countries like that. Now such apprehensions have diminished.

• But I intend to tell President Carter that world peace cannot be

insured only with stability in Europe and the United States. Only with prosperity and stability in Asia can there be stability in the world. I intend to stress strongly that America must not detach itself from Asia," he said.

Reminded that he expressed the same opinion to Mr. Carter when he visited Washington in March of last year, Mr. Fukuda said that there was "no special implication" in his intention to repeat it again this year.

Asked if Mr. Carter did not listen sufficiently last year, Mr. Fukuda said:

"He listened. But this is important. Japan is in Asia. It would not do to take up this issue."

In response to a question, Mr. Fukuda also said that the buildup of the Soviet naval fleet in the Pacific and a decline in the strength of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the western Pacific was "a big problem."

But he said that he did not intend to bring it up in his meeting with Mr. Carter, which he said would last only 3½ hours, including discussions over lunch.

Other Problems

"As premier of a country with little military power, rather than taking up this kind of problem in the limited time available, there are many other problems to discuss," he said.

Heading the list of those "other problems," he indicated, would be what he called "an era of uncertainty filled with troubles" facing the world economy in the future, including fears about an emergence of protectionism.

To prevent a tragedy from occurring [in the world economy], the responsibility of the United States, which is the No. 1 economic power in the world and a great political and military power, is very large. America's responsibility has never been larger than it is now. I want the American government, based upon realization of this fact, to act with responsibility, courage and pride," he said.

Mr. Fukuda was asked what he intended to ask Mr. Carter to do to stabilize the value of the dollar — a frequent Japanese plea as the dollar has lost about 30 percent of its value against the yen since the beginning of 1977. He replied:

"I want the United States to act with a posture of assuming responsibility toward the world economy if that kind of posture is made clear. [The solution] will come forth naturally."

Economic Policies

Although the Premier's comments indicated that he was not happy with the Carter administration's international economic policies, Mr. Fukuda carefully avoided any direct criticism of the United States, even when asked about a U.S. proposal made last June 13 which already has been broken. That was a promise by the United States in a joint trade statement that Mr. Carter's energy bill would be enacted within 90 days, or by April 13.

"I have absolutely no desire to criticize the United States for not carrying out a promise. But I am looking forward to passage of the energy bill without major amendments," he said.

Mr. Fukuda said, however, that he would make no specific proposals of his own on monetary problems.

The Premier denied that Japan was still worried that the United States might bring up new objections to Japan's desire to build its own independent nuclear fuel cycle. But the Japanese leader's other statements on the subject belied the denial.

Nonproliferation Law

Mr. Fukuda was asked if he feared new disputes as the United States and Japan renegotiated their atomic energy cooperation agreement to include safeguards specified in the new U.S. nuclear non-proliferation law, enacted by Congress in March.

"The subject of revising [the agreement] has not come up at this point," Mr. Fukuda said. "But I completely agree with President Carter's philosophy of [trying to] abolish nuclear weapons and prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. I don't think there is any country in the world which understands and agrees with the President's thinking and his position as strongly as Japan does."

"But, at the same time, when we think of energy problems, it is vitally important that we develop nuclear energy for peaceful uses. I intend to emphasize this point to the President," he said.

(The U.S. Embassy here said Japan was notified unofficially a month ago that renegotiation of the atomic energy agreement would be necessary.)

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Kabul Coup Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

Flight from New Delhi to Kabul tomorrow.

Diplomatic reports said soldiers and security forces inside the presidential compound and the interior ministry building a short distance away had returned the fire.

Mr. Daud, 71, had been premier of Afghanistan from 1953 until 1962, when he was dismissed amid outbreaks of anti-government demonstrations in the country.

After seizing power in the 1973 coup, he ruled by decree until last year, when a new constitution was adopted, and a legislature was sworn in.

Last night and this morning the Kabul radio had reported the April 19 arrests of seven persons charged with shooting slogans against the constitution and acting in a manner "prejudicial to national security."

The charges against the seven and an unknown number of others still being sought stemmed from incidents at the funeral of Mr. Akbar Khyder, leader of a faction of the banned Communist party, who was assassinated several days earlier.

Several thousand persons were reported to have attended the funeral and turned it into an anti-government demonstration.

Afghanistan, with an area of 260,000 square miles, about the size of Texas, has a population estimated at 19 million and a per capita income of about \$160 a year.

Strategically placed, it borders the Soviet Union, China, Pakistan and Iran, and receives large amounts of aid from both Moscow and Washington.

Lebanon House Approves Basis of New Government

BEIRUT, April 27 (UPI)—The Lebanese Parliament today unanimously approved a political platform expected to provide the basis for a new government.

Seventy-four members of the 99-member Christian and Muslim legislative body attended the session. The measure was passed 75 to 0, including the vote of Shia Muslim speaker of the house, Kamel Assad, who normally does not take part in the balloting.

The accord, drawn up last week by a 13-man parliamentary committee, calls for Israeli withdrawal from the south, an end to both Palestinian and "non-Palestinian" armed action in the country and establishment of a new army on a balanced national basis.

Political sources believed parliamentary approval of the political platform would help bring to an end the crisis triggered by the resignation of the nation's first post-civil war government last week.

They noted that the declaration of principles, although not a formal piece of legislation, would provide the policy guidelines for the next cabinet.

Following approval of the accord, President Elias Sarkis was expected to name a prime minister in form a government, replacing the outgoing eight-man team of Selim al-Hoss.

PLO Claims Israeli Raid

BEIRUT, April 27 (AP)—The Palestine Liberation Organization high command today claimed that Israeli gunboats and helicopters rocketed and strafed a Palestinian refugee camp south of the coastal city of Tyre in a violation of the cease-fire in southern Lebanon.

"The Rashidieh camp was struck by rockets and bombs from naval enemy units as helicopters strafed the camp for 45 minutes at

But Will Accept Congress Decision

Dayan Says He Still Opposes Plane Deal

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan today said he strongly opposed to President Carter's plan to sell warplanes to the Arabs. It would accept the sale if it were approved by Congress.

Mr. Dayan, who is in Washington for two days of talks with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other U.S. officials, made the statement during a breakfast meeting with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Meanwhile, the arms-sale package, which links the sale of U.S. planes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, got a boost from House International Relations Committee Chairman Clement Zablocki, D-Wis. Rep. Zablocki said that he believes that he can get enough votes in his committee to kill a resolution vetoing the sale, adding that if the panel kills the resolution "that finishes it."

Has Most Votes

To block the sale, which would provide 15 advanced F-15 fighter-bombers to Israel along with 75 less advanced F-16s; 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia and 50 F-16s to Egypt, each house of Congress must adopt a resolution disapproving the sale within 30 days of its formal submission. If such a resolution fails in ei-

ther house, the sale would go through.

Rep. Zablocki said that at the present time he was sure of only 15 of the 19 votes needed to defeat such a resolution in his 37-member panel. However, he expressed confidence that he could round up the other four.

Denying reports that he intended to bottle up the resolution beyond the allotted 30 days, the Wisconsin Democrat said, "We intend to hold full hearings and we hope to defeat it. I will not accept that term that we are bottling it up."

At the White House, press secretary Jody Powell said that the package would be formally submitted no earlier than Friday and no later than Tuesday. He again expressed confidence that the sales would be approved.

Mr. Powell said that the President is sympathetic to the fears of critics that the planes could be used against Israel and added that Mr. Carter "will do anything consistent with the national interest, to accommodate [the Israeli] concerns."

Take All or Leave All

An opposing view was presented by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., who, following a meeting with Secretary Vance, told newsmen, "I believe personally that if the President per-

sists in saying 'take it all or leave it all,' the chances are we may leave it all." Sen. Javits was one of a group of nine senators who met with Mr. Vance to express their concern over the sale.

Mr. Dayan, who met yesterday with Mr. Vance and national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and will hold further meetings with the secretary of state today, following his session with the senators, made clear that the Israeli government strongly opposes the sales.

"We feel the sale of jet planes in Saudi Arabia and Egypt will endanger Israel, so we oppose it," he explained. "We do not accept the concept of a package deal. We think the issue of providing arms to Israel should be dealt with on its merits and not in a package."

Later, Sen. Javits said that Mr. Dayan expressed an optimistic view of both the future of Israeli-U.S. relations and the stalled Mideast talks.

Neither Mr. Dayan nor U.S. officials would say what the Israeli foreign minister discussed during his meetings with Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski, but presumably the talks covered the Israeli position on withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan River, Israeli opposition to the Carter arms sales package and the possibility of resuming the Israeli-Egyptian peace talks.

And to Improve His Image in Congress

Carter Sends His Cabinet to Lobby for Priority Bills

By Dan Morgan and Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—President Carter has begun an intensive lobbying campaign on Capitol Hill, deploying his Cabinet on behalf of priority bills. The administration even is trying to influence freshmen congressmen.

Cabinet officials this week descended on dozens of congressmen from both parties, seeking support for the reformation of the federal bureaucracy — an issue that won popularity and votes for Mr. Carter in 1976.

is a model of the way in which the administration will handle other key measures, such as tax reform and energy.

Mr. Carter gave each Cabinet secretary a list of congressmen to contact, Mr. Powell said.

Another White House official said that at least 250 members of Congress will have been contacted by noon tomorrow on behalf of Mr. Carter's plan to reshape the federal bureaucracy, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had talked to 15 congressmen by Tuesday.

Rep. Jim Leach, R-Iowa, a freshman member of the committee, said that he was contacted by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and by Housing and Urban Development Secretary Patricia Harris.

"It was quite something," he said. "Usually I have trouble enough getting access to low-level people in the bureaucracy." Mr. Leach said that the contacts "symbolized the breakdown of Democratic leadership on the Hill."

The committee is holding hearings on proposed Civil Service reform legislation and the administration wants a bill reported out by next month.

The administration proposals would increase the control over the bureaucracy by providing for new disciplinary procedures, incentive pay and other measures.

U.S. Polls Show Carter Reaches His Lowest in Public Popularity

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—President Carter's job performance has hit its lowest point in his presidency, according to the latest Gallup and Harris polls. The latest Gallup Poll and Harris Survey results, released yesterday, suggested that Mr. Carter's 15-month low was attributed to a large degree, but not exclusively, to the President's handling of the economy.

According to The Washington Post, Gallup reported that 39 per cent of Americans approved of Mr. Carter's performance, a drop of nine percentage points since a survey last month.

Harris found 33 per cent approval, a drop of 10 percentage points during approximately the same time period.

On President Carter's handling of the economy, The Post said that Harris found only 22 per cent approval, "more than 70 per cent disapproval," and 6 per cent with no opinion. An earlier Gallup poll showed 55 per cent believing that inflation would continue during the next year.

Harris said that two-thirds of adult Americans view Mr. Carter's job performance negatively, while Gallup found less than half disapproving of the President's performance. Fifteen per cent of those interviewed by Gallup declined to rate Mr. Carter, while only 3 per cent failed to offer an opinion to Harris, The Post said.

Maine Police Hold 28 in Drug Case

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine, April 27 (UPI)—The police early today arrested at least 28 persons and seized what they described as probably the largest drug haul ever made on the East Coast.

Lincoln County authorities said they were processing at least 28 people in connection with the confiscation of 600 pounds of marijuana, about 20 tons.

HEW Mounts Campaign on High Health Risks

U.S. Issues Alert to Workers Exposed to Asbestos

By Bryce Nelson

WASHINGTON, April 27—The government yesterday warned millions of Americans who worked with asbestos during and after World War II that as many as 51 per cent of them may die of lung cancer or other diseases as a result of that exposure.

Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano Jr., announced a campaign to alert the nation's physicians and the 8 to 11 million affected Americans — especially shipyard workers, roofers, automobile workers and construction employees — to the danger to their health from exposure to asbestos.

As a result of federal regulation of asbestos use during the 1970s, Mr. Califano said, those now working with it "face smaller risks" of developing cancer, gastrointestinal cancers, a cancer of the chest and abdominal cavities named mesothelioma, or asbestosis, an irreversible lung disease.

These asbestos-related diseases do not develop for 15 to 35 years or more after exposure to asbestos fibers, which are microscopic and lodge permanently in the lungs after being inhaled.

Shipyard Workers

About 4.5 million of the 8 to 11 million men and women exposed to asbestos worked in shipyards during World War II.

About 40 per cent of these wartime shipyard workers were employed in the states of California and Washington — including shipyards in Los Angeles, Long Beach and the San Francisco Bay area — according to Dr. Irving Selikoff, a professor of medicine at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City and a leading researcher on the relationship of asbestos to cancer.

At a press conference, Mr. Califano called asbestos "one of the most dangerous and insidious substances in the workplace."

He also said that the two main things a former asbestos worker could do to bolster his health would be to stop smoking cigarettes and to consult his physician.

Mr. Califano said that the chances of an asbestos worker who had smoked cigarettes for many years would be improved substantially if he stopped smoking now. He said that a smoker exposed to asbestos was 30 times as likely to develop lung cancer as a nonsmoker who had been exposed.

HEW's public information campaign will include a letter to each of the nation's 400,000 physicians from U.S. Surgeon General Julius Richmond. The letter asks the physicians to urge their patients to stop smoking and to submit a detailed report on jobs they have held.

Moral Obligation

Mr. Califano said that HEW decided to undertake the information campaign because "I don't know of any other situation where we have the levels of danger and the economic level of obligation in a moral and ethical sense to see that people are informed."

As for those workers heavily exposed to asbestos, Mr. Califano said that HEW decided to undertake the information campaign because "I don't know of any other situation where we have the levels of danger and the economic level of obligation in a moral and ethical sense to see that people are informed."

Black Caucus Asks Carter Aid Survival Plans

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—Congress's Black Caucus — all Democrats — went to the White House to ask President Carter to protect "human survival" programs from their political enemies.

"We explained to the President we are aware of a shift to the right in the thinking of Americans," Rep. Parren Mitchell, of Maryland, the Black Caucus chairman, said yesterday after the group spoke with Mr. Carter.

"We've seen destructive attacks being mounted against human survival programs — the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the CETA [Comprehensive Employment Training Act] programs and others," he said.

Rep. Mitchell said that the caucus wants to set up its own inspection program to supplement those of the federal agencies or Congress's General Accounting Office. "Otherwise," he said, "the programs that are so very, very significant in the lives of blacks, and of the other minorities will simply be wiped out."

A caucus spokesman later said that "there appears to be a popular misconception that most of the money from those programs goes to poor people and blacks, bypassing the middle class." The caucus suspects that "the middle class actually benefits from these programs; the money goes to accountants and others who administer them," he said.

U.S. Manned Shuttle May Face a Delay

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., April 27 (UPI)—The first manned space shuttle launch, scheduled for June of next year, could be delayed until September or December because engineers still have problems with the main engines, a senior U.S. space agency official said.

The space shuttle system of four or five orbiters is expected to go out 40 flights a year until the early 1990s.



SMILING WELCOME—Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (right) gets a hearty greeting in Hamburg from Willy Brandt, chairman of West Germany's Social Democratic party. Mr. Kissinger yesterday attended a Hamburg economic conference.

To Rescue Crew, Revive U.S. Spirits

Ford Explains Goals in Mayaguez Move

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Former U.S. President Gerald Ford says that part of the reason he ordered the rescue of the U.S. merchant ship Mayaguez in 1975 was to revive U.S. spirits after the fall of South Vietnam to Communists a few months earlier.

His first objective, he said, was to rescue the 39-member crew of the Mayaguez, which was seized by Cambodian forces in the Gulf of Thailand.

"But I also felt that if we did it properly, expeditiously and successfully, then there would be a revival of the American spirit," Mr. Ford said in a television interview broadcast last night.

Mr. Ford was responding to a question of whether it had been part of his plan not only to rescue the crewmen and the ship but also to demonstrate that the United States was still powerful.

"International Piracy"

Asked whether he would handle the Mayaguez incident any differently today, when Americans seem to feel better about themselves, Mr. Ford replied: "I doubt it. Because the most important objective of that operation was the rescuing of the crew and the ship — No president, I also felt that if we did it properly, expeditiously and successfully, then there would be a revival of the American spirit."

House Votes Funds For Arms Control

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The House voted yesterday 332 to 74 to authorize \$18.4 million for operations of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Mr. Ford said that he had growing reservations about the expected new SALT-2 agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms.

"No. 1, the new administration has quite significantly changed our defense policy," he said.

He said that the Carter administration had canceled the B-1 bomber, slowed down the MX, the new mobile missile, and taken some delaying actions on the Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missile.

"So our overall strategic capability is less today, under the Carter administration, than it was when I was negotiating with the Soviet Union," he said. Also, he said, the prospective SALT agreement is growing in uncertainty.

Mr. Ford said that the Carter administration had changed rather drastically the direction in which he felt the United States should go in seeking a Middle East peace. He said that the step-by-step process of his administration had produced results.

But, he said, the Carter administration took a different tack and opted for reconvening the Geneva conference. It was a disappointment to him, he said, that the new administration invited the Soviet Union back in and had given some encouragement to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Report Deplores U.S. Mental Aid

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—A special panel today told President Carter that millions of Americans are not given adequate mental health care and urged an overhaul of the services, including placing them under a national health insurance plan.

Rosalynn Carter, honorary chairman of the President's Commission on Mental Health, presented the findings of the one-year study to her husband during a ceremony attended by commission members.

The report, while saying improvements have been made in the care now available in the United States, added, "there are millions who remain unserved, underserved or inappropriately served."

To Officials of Foreign Governments

A U.S. Firm Admits Payoff, Is Fined \$1.38 Million

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—The Control Data Corp., a Minneapolis-based computer company, was fined \$1.38 million in federal court yesterday after pleading guilty to making illegal payments to foreign officials.

The case, the second in what is expected to be a series by the Justice Department against multinational corporations, is considered significant because of the size of the fines — \$500,000 each — for violations of an until now little-used federal law on currency transactions.

The firm also agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$380,000, an amount equal to the illegally transported funds.

The total corporate fine is believed to be the largest on record.

A Justice Department task force, augmented by Customs Service investigators, has been investigating about 75 multinational firms for allegedly illegal payments overseas.

Control Data, in a plea-bargaining agreement, admitted bringing \$180,000 in bearer checks into the United States from Amsterdam in April, 1973, and then transporting \$200,000 by a courier a week later to an unnamed foreign country as a payoff to get a contract.

No Customs Reports

In each instance, the firm intentionally failed to fill out a customs report required when more than \$5,000 is carried in or out of the country, according to papers filed in U.S. District Court here.

Control Data also pleaded guilty to violating the federal wire fraud statute by using an overseas telephone call between company officials to discuss the payoff, the charges said.

As part of the effort to disguise the payments, the company created "false and fictitious memoranda, vouchers and purchase orders" and paid third parties in the foreign country to act as conduits and to obtain false documentation, the company acknowledged in the plea.

Justice Department attorneys acknowledged that the Control Data plea, and a similar one last month by the Williams Companies of Tulsa, are unique because of the application of the wire fraud statute to the foreign bribery cases.

Robert Hawkins, a Control Data vice-president, said yesterday that the company pleaded guilty to avoid long and costly litigation.

A Justice Department source, who asked not to be identified, said, "There are other cases in the pipeline."

The maximum criminal fines in the Control Data case were permitted because the currency violations occurred in connection with another crime, the wire fraud, a Justice Department attorney said.

The foreign country was not named because it was part of the plea-bargaining arrangement.

There was no U.S. law against foreign bribery at the time of the Control Data payoff. But it is now apparent that the Justice Department task force has focused on the wire fraud law and the currency violation law as a means of prosecuting such cases.

High Court Allows Firms To Finance Referendums

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT)—The Supreme Court yesterday ruled that states cannot bar corporations from spending unlimited amounts of their money to influence the outcome of public referendums because the Constitution guarantees them freedom of speech, just as it does individuals.

In a 5-to-4 decision with broad implications for corporate political activity, the majority struck down a Massachusetts law that made it a crime for banks and other corporations to finance propaganda campaigns for or against ballot propositions that do not directly affect their interests.

In defining the free-speech rights of corporations for the first time, the high court indicated strongly that corporations would now be able to finance unlimited campaigns for political candidates, as long as their efforts remained entirely independent of the candidate.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, who voted with the majority, seized the occasion to warn newspaper and broadcasting organizations with outside interests that government restriction of corporate free speech could open the door to "similar restraints on media conglomerates with their vastly greater influence."

Disagreement on Issue

The court also could not agree on the basic issue that the case posed.

Writing for the majority, Justice Lewis Powell Jr. said that the question was not whether corporations enjoyed First Amendment rights and how extensively, but whether the Massachusetts law prohibiting them from financing a public campaign on referendums abridged their intrinsic right to freedom of speech.

By contrast, dissenting Justice Byron White described the issue as whether a state may prevent corporate managers from using the corporate treasury to propagate views having no connection with the corporate business. "Joining in his opinion were Associate Justices William Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall.

Justice William Rehnquist, generally regarded as the most conservative member of the court, startled observers by joining the liberal-oriented minority — albeit in a separate opinion — on an issue with powerful ideological consequences.

Flight of Tourists Links Egypt, Israel

TEL AVIV, April 27 (AP)—A group of Roman Catholic pilgrims from the United States arrived from Cairo today on the first tourist flight between Egypt and Israel since the Jewish state was founded 30 years ago.

The flight took only an hour, but both Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had to approve the flight plan. Airport sources here said that the group's chartered aircraft took the normal international air route north from Cairo over the Mediterranean and then turned east near Cyprus.



FOR SMALL PEOPLE—The VOWI-10, which bills itself as the Flying Garden Chair, is one of the star attractions of the Hannover Air Show. The German-built two seater, propelled by a 60-hp engine, can go 125 kph on 9 liters of gasoline an hour, land and take off from a strip of 50 meters and sell for a bargain \$15,000. Just the right thing for the garden.

Report Assailed On Solar Energy

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The new president of a group representing the electric power industry said yesterday that a recent government report was "too optimistic and even unrealistic" in its forecast on the potential for solar energy.

President Carter's Council on Environmental Quality said in a report April 12 that solar energy could meet 25 per cent of the nation's electricity needs by the end of this century.

But William McCollum Jr., president of the Edison Electric Institute, told reporters yesterday that solar energy — although it should be developed — cannot contribute as much to the nation's needs as the council anticipated.

U.S. to Replace F-4s With F-15s in Japan

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—The Air Force will begin replacing its F-4 jet fighters based in Okinawa, Japan, with the more advanced F-15s.

Seventy-two F-15s will arrive in a two-year period to replace the older F-4s now stationed at Kadoma air base, the Air Force announced yesterday.

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Solar Possibilities

Sunshine is everybody's favorite answer to the dilemmas of energy policy. Solar energy doesn't pollute the atmosphere. You can't make bombs out of it. The supply isn't declining. But since it's so attractive, why isn't it being exploited more rapidly?

The technology for heating water, and for keeping houses warm, is fully developed and commercially available. Although solar generation of electricity is not quite so far along, it's progressing nicely. But there is one drawback, and it is important. Solar energy is comparatively expensive.

The collectors—whether the little panel on the roof for the bath water, or the futuristic arrays of mirrors out in the desert—are costly. The people currently installing solar equipment are doing it as a matter of environmental principle. But the practice is not going to become widespread so long as it costs less to do the same job with oil or gas.

The present outpourings of exhortation to go solar generally touch very lightly on that point, when they touch it at all. There's an illuminating little example of interest-group politics here. Most of the organizations that campaign for solar solutions are also vehement defenders of price controls on oil and natural gas. The controls hold fuel prices low, which encourages waste and undercuts the new solar technology. The greatest determinant of the use of solar energy in this country will be the relative cost of the competing fuels. Of all the things that Congress can do right now to promote solar energy, the most effective would be to deregulate gas prices.

Beyond cost, the restraints on solar power fall mostly in the category of habit and caution. Mortgage lenders are disinclined to provide loans for equipment that they regard as unconventional. It takes time to recruit and train the armies of contractors and mechanics capable of installing and fixing those systems. In some areas, housing codes get in the way. But like the price controls on oil and gas, these impediments are man-made, self-

imposed and—if the country wants to do it—remediable.

According to the standard forecasts, solar energy will make only a marginal contribution to U.S. needs by the end of the century. But the President's Council on Environmental Quality has just published a much more optimistic view. The CEQ argues that, by the end of this century, the sun could provide fully one-fourth of the country's energy requirements. That would be a very happy prospect, if it were possible. Unfortunately, so large a gain is not possible. The reasons can be discerned in the long quarrel, now entering its second year, over President Carter's energy bill, the central strategy of which is to end the present artificially low pricing of oil and gas. But neither is it necessary to stand still.

When all of the impediments and limitations are stated, one signal truth remains: Solar energy is the safest and most satisfactory of all sources. Under present policy, there are only three ways to meet this country's growing demand for energy. The three are, of course, imported oil, coal and nuclear fission—and the current drift of events favors the first two, which are also the most dangerous of all the possible solutions. The Carter administration has not given much leadership in behalf of the solar alternative, no doubt because the Department of Energy has been endlessly entangled in the energy bill.

What's needed now is an array of solar demonstration projects, far beyond the present modest scale, to disseminate knowledge of the equipment and to acquire broad experience with its performance and reliability. Every collector panel installed will mean a little less foreign oil coming into the country, and a little less coal smoke going into the air. That's not a bad reason to start spending money, both public and private, on solar plumbing.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Fair Deal for Micronesia

The United States has been under international pressure to resolve the status of Micronesia, a U.S. "strategic trust" and the last of the post-World War II United Nations trusteeships. Now, after almost a decade of negotiations between Washington and representatives of the Micronesian peoples, an agreement has been reached that seems to meet the needs of both sides. It promises an end to trusteeship in accord with the oft-stated commitment by the United States to human rights.

Micronesia is made up of 2,000 islands spread over an area of the Pacific Ocean approximately as large as the United States. The 120,000 Micronesians living there are linguistically and culturally diverse, and there is no certainty that they will remain a single political unit once the U.S. trusteeship ends. A referendum next July could result in one, two or three mini-states, or, conceivably, chaos. U.S. policies over two decades have produced a generation of Micronesians with unrealistic expectations of their economic potential and there is no telling how they will take to the greater autonomy and responsibility that lie ahead.

The agreement does not provide for full independence, a status that does not seem to have many advocates on either side. The Micronesians are aware that they are too few and too scattered to be able to defend themselves against external attack, and in any case they know that they will need U.S. economic aid for years to come. The U.S. interest in the area derives from its strategic importance as well as concern for the future of the Micronesians. A lesser, if more tangible, factor is the missile test base on Kwajalein.

The agreement creates a form of relationship to be called "free association" between Micronesia and the United States. The Micronesians will run their internal affairs and much of their foreign affairs, while depending on the United States for security and defense, as well as aid. Even this loose relationship must be reviewed in 15 years and much of it can be terminated at the will of either side. The arrangement must still be approved by Congress and a UN-supervised referendum of the Micronesian peoples. It deserves support as an honest effort to reach a fair solution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Namibia Plan

South Africa's acceptance of the Namibia [South-West Africa] plan produced by the five Western members of the Security Council is a courageous and praiseworthy act of statesmanship. Certainly it can be criticized on the grounds that the South Africans, under constant pressure from the Five, have made far too many concessions to the SWAPO terrorists. As a result there must be grave doubts as to whether the plan, with its provisions for free elections leading up to independence at the end of the year, will be much more than a fig leaf to cover a terrorist takeover. The West owes it to the majority of Namibian tribes, who, with the whites, support the plan, to see that it is properly and fairly implemented. This is all the more obligatory in view of the statement by the terrorist leader, Mr. [Sam] Nujoma, that he is only interested in imposing a Marxist dictatorship by force.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In accepting the Western program for Namibia, [South African Prime Minister John] Vorster has emphasized those parts of it which his deadly opponent SWAPO finds most objectionable: a cease-fire, the retention of the police to maintain law and order, and the freezing of argument on the status of the port of Walvis Bay.

Spain's Communists

One question the Spanish Communists only papered over at their congress is the future relationship between the main party and its "autonomous" counterparts in Catalonia (PSUC) and other regions with separatist tendencies. Observers noted that the main opposition to party chief Santiago Carrillo's line came from the PSUC Catalonia. The new party-by-laws speak of "complete identity" between the PSUC and the main Spanish party, while at the same time providing for "complete PSUC autonomy in application of the general party lines."

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 28, 1903

BERLIN—Walter Damrosch, who is leaving here today, has signed a contract to direct a series of Wagner concerts next year in leading German cities, and also to direct a series of concerts in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Warsaw and Paris. He is on his way to Dresden to attend the first performance of Strauss's new opera, "The Egyptian Helen," which will be performed on June 6.

Fifty Years Ago

April 28, 1928

PARIS—Walter Damrosch, formerly conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, which he organized in its permanent form back in 1903, arrived in Paris last night after disembarking earlier from the French liner Paris. He is on his way to Dresden to attend the first performance of Strauss's new opera, "The Egyptian Helen," which will be performed on June 6.



Ceausescu: Sign of the Blind?

By Paul Goma

PARIS—The dictators of so-called Socialist countries could well be accused of a number of sins—rigidity, stupidity, cruelty, reverse-logic—but not of lacking sobriety.

Sobriety of a very specific type, of course. Stalin and Mao were very parsimonious and very artistic in arranging their public appearances, their speeches—that is, their act.

It thus became a truism that being grotesque in public was reserved for bourgeois politicians and, at times, for fascist dictators.

Until Khrushchev appeared. However, the clowning attitudes of Nikita met with a curt end; the party did not allow this sort of behavior.

Now a new clown has entered the arena: Nicolae Ceausescu. But Nicolae is not an offspring of Nikita.

Khrushchev—may God rest his soul—was a muck: crude, but sometimes likable; a hothead with a sense of humor; a man of flesh and blood, thereby subject to error (even if his games put the earth on the brink of disaster). Ceausescu is not a muck: he is not crude and still less a hothead. He does not know how to play games; he has no sense of humor; he is not likable, and he never makes a mistake, as any normal man would do.

Apparatchik

Ceausescu was born into a peasant family, but there is nothing of the peasant about him—whether for good or not. He is a clever and stubborn apparatchik, knowing how to pull strings and what strings to pull, but completely uneducated.

He had a hand of steel for others and an open heart for members of his family. He is proud and absolutely intolerant toward others. He is disciplined and insists that others be, but he loses all sense of measure in the glorification of his person and his genius.

After becoming secretary-general of the Communist party (not elected, but appointed by Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej) Ceausescu used his considerable ability to grab all the levers of command and became president of the republic; president of the Council of State; commander in chief of the armed forces; and adviser to dozens of committees and commissions dealing with culture, folklore, economy, anti-flood measures, science and aid to old ladies wanting to cross the street. He is into everything; he is everywhere.

One day, leaving his tailor, where he had been measured for an "outdoor work suit" to go to an appointment with a foreign publisher, he learned that Decebal fought against the Roman invasion just as Vlad the Impaler, Stephen the Great and Michael the Brave fought against the Turkish occupation.

He liked such stories. He liked them to the point of deciding that he would become a legend during his lifetime (having noted that history is written by those in power) so that he could perpetuate the line of patriotic princes. Was he not resisting against the Russians—if only in the imagination of those in the West?

Thus, Mr. Ceausescu ordered that a scepter be made for him and rumors have it that he even gave some thought to being crowned but Bokassa beat him to it.

In any case, Ceausescu is a European apparatchik and he knows that there are other trappings to a monarch in this century, particularly the mass media. Thanks to a willing press, he has been creating himself in his own image.

Beneath his tie (slightly to the left? Or is it better on the right?) "beats the valiant heart of the most Romanian of Romanians" and his hat (or, at times, his cap) covers the "treasure of universal thinking."

Appearances can be misleading. Ceausescu is probably the only citizen of Socialist Romania who did not take advantage of the campaign to end illiteracy—which is why he hardly knows how to write; why he reads as if he were cutting wood with a spade; why his speeches—set dogs howling in the four corners of his beloved land. Ceausescu is a "doctor honoris causa" of several prestigious universities, an "academician," the "alert conscience of the contemporary world, the creator of a policy constructive and equitable for all the peoples of the world."

I did not dream up any of those epithets, they all can be found in the press.

The Jan. 26, 1978, edition of the Bucarest "cultural" review Flacara is a good example of Ceausescu's media notices. The front page features a large photo of him and a headline in red reading: "Long Life and Health to the Helmsman of Our Nation." To the left of the photo there is a poem about Ceausescu dedicated to Ceausescu.

The review consists of 24 pages, and not one article, not one photo, deals with anything but Ceausescu.

Romanians are Romanians; that is a clever people endowed with a sharp sense of humor.

Yes, this humor begins to fade. Ten years of circus and comic opera, 10 years of show, in which the chief clown always takes himself seriously, leads others to follow suit and to praise him—and that goes too far, it is becoming boring.

Ceausescu is systematically destroying what remains of Romanian culture—what has managed to survive—while proclaiming himself "The personification of freedom of thought and expression."

Ceausescu has set up in Romania the cruelest police system in all of Eastern Europe since the death of Stalin. Yet the magazine Flacara prints huge headlines saying that the current era is "Under the Ceausescu Sign Innovation."

Thus, we learn, —and not only we Romanians—but all the inhabitants of the planet, that we are living under the Sign of Ceausescu.

With what little humor remains, Romanians have found another word for it: The Sign of Catastrophe (an allusion to the three disasters under his reign—two floods and an earthquake).

The people of the West are little concerned by what the Romanians think. They have dubbed Ceausescu a "little David facing the giant Goliath." They have shaken hands with him, offered him money and technology, then have courted him.

Could anything be more natural than that he should begin to believe that the whole world lives now under his sign?

And Lord, how the West is blind!

The Sign of Ceausescu? The West lives under the Sign of the Blind.

Paul Goma, 43, one of Romania's leading contemporary novelists and a leader of the dissident movement in that country, has spent more than seven years in Romanian camps and prisons for his human rights activity. Quoted from the writers' union and unable to have his works published in Romania, Mr. Goma has been living in Paris since November. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Then, in 1906, Upton Sinclair used fiction in "The Jungle" to dramatize evils of the meat-packing industry, a book that played a major role in passage of the first pure-food laws.

President Theodore Roosevelt battled the trusts and their political allies in Congress, and he appreciated those writers who broke new ground about social and economic problems.

But Roosevelt had a distaste for those he felt went too far—a "humane fringe" he called them. He had just read one such article (which one is not known) before attending a Gridiron Club dinner in spring, 1906. In his off-the-record speech that evening, the president lifted a phrase from "Pilgrim's Progress" to attack those who rake "the filth of the floor," the "muckrakers."

Word of that sensational speech quickly got about, and a month later Roosevelt said it all publicly after laying the cornerstone of what is now the Cannon Office Building.

In that speech Roosevelt declared that "the man who never does anything else, who never thinks or speaks or writes, save of his feats with the muckraker, speedily becomes not a help to society, but one of the most potent forces of evil." It was a speech in which Roosevelt also proposed income and inheritance taxes, which did not then exist, to tap "fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits."

Roosevelt hailed as "a benefactor" writers or speakers who "with merciless severity" attack corruption—provided such attacks are "absolutely truthful."

Muckraking, in the negative sense Roosevelt used, "leads to a slander that may attack an honest man or even assail a bad man with untruth."

Paul Goma

The Rights of Man And British Press

By Anthony Lewis

STRASBOURG—It was like going back in time and seeing the case of *Marbury v. Madison* argued before John Marshall and his colleagues. Or so it felt to an American at the European Court of Human Rights, for two days this week, heard a challenge to British restrictions on the freedom of the press.

There was a lawyer for the complaining party attacking the policy, and a legal officer of the British government defending it. That is a familiar scene in the United States—familiar since the *Marbury* case, 175 years ago, established the power of judges to hold acts of the federal government unconstitutional.

But it is an altogether strange idea in Britain. No written constitution limits official authority there. No government ordinarily has to justify any policy in terms of a higher law. The state at the bar of justice: The British political tradition knows no such spectacle.

A Symptom

What was happening in Strasbourg, therefore, was a symptom of something extraordinary. Britain and 19 other countries have signed a European Convention on Human Rights. Most, including Britain, have agreed to let their compliance with the convention be judged by the Strasbourg court, and have obeyed adverse decisions.

And the result, though hardly anyone has noticed it so far, is a beginning of constitutionalism.

The case this week was brought by the Sunday Times of London. It involved what Britain's solicitor general, Peter Archer, told the court was a "human tragedy of immense proportions"—the birth of children horribly deformed, often without arms or legs, because their mothers had taken the drug thalidomide during their pregnancy.

In Britain more than 400 thalidomide children were born in or before 1961, when the drug was withdrawn. The parents brought legal actions for damages against the British distributor of the drug, the Distillers Co. For years there was no action on the cases except for periodic attempts to settle them by negotiations. Neither side wanted to go to trial.

Series Started

In 1972, more than 10 years after the tragedy, the Sunday Times began a series of articles. It described the children and their often desperate families. It suggested that the money offered by Distillers to settle the suits, about \$8 million, was not enough. (Distillers, embarrased, eventually paid \$48 million.) And it prepared an article, based on detailed company documents, indicating that Distillers had not tested the drug adequately before selling it.

But that last and most important article was suppressed. The attorney general called for self-restraint by the U.S. Supreme Court.

There was a special wonder in hearing these appeals to an international court with 10 judges from 10 different countries of Europe. Even Archer said he might one day tell his "grandchildren with pride" that he was there at the beginning of a new system. But that may depend on whether these judges have John Marshall's courage. Only thus can they make a reality of what the French more evocatively call *la Cour Des Droits de l'Homme*: the Court of the Rights of Man.

Reforms

"I know of no other democratic state," Lester said, that would suppress "discussion of essential issues for 10 years"—and consider that "necessary" to protect the judicial process. Archer naturally wanted the court to withhold its hand and let Britain work out its own reforms, if any, in the law of contempt. His argument paralleled the familiar calls for self-restraint by the U.S. Supreme Court.

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Reforms

But that does not prove Lance's statement that "there are more muckrakers around these days than muck makers." Historians have demonstrated, for instance, that the muck makers of the Harding period were bodders of the first magnitude. The muck makers of such periods as that of Coolidge and Eisenhower were less blatant but, in terms of economic effect on the nation, no less worthy of examination.

In short, no period in our history has lacked for muck makers; some periods have had far too few muckrakers. For it may be put down as a rule that muckrakers constantly checking on muck makers are a necessary part of the U.S. system of checks and balances, that unique contribution of the United States to the institution of democracy.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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Since Watergate, the press has been examining and re-examining itself as to that distinction, and without much agreement on how or where to draw the line of separation.

U.S. history has swung back and forth from progressive periods to complacent eras, and journalism has reflected that swing.

Thus, it simply is not true, as Lance would have it, that "something's happened lately, that didn't happen before in our history." That is simply the reflex of a man who has felt the muckraker's barb for the first time.

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Prices Stabilized, He Will Soon Lose Job

Switzerland Inflation Fighter Does His Job Too Well

BERN, April 27 (AP)—At 190 francs (\$100) a day for a single room, rates at the Grand Palace Hotel might not seem a bargain even for Elizabeth Taylor — a faithful client — or other beautiful people. The fact is, however, that prices have not changed there for the last four years. Nor have they in most other Swiss hotels despite much lamentation over poor earnings.

Average 93 centimes a liter (about \$1.85) a gallon, the price of gasoline in Switzerland will not appear overly cheap to visitors from overseas. But Swiss motorists are content because it has been reduced 12 times during the last 11 months. And car prices have come down virtually across the board recently.

A newly-arrived foreign couple, offered a two-bedroom apartment in Geneva for \$700 a month, found that hard to accept. But there is a chance that their rent will come down this fall as homeowners pay less on mortgages because interest rates will be cut for the third time since early last year.

Bread, Cigarettes
Bread prices are likely to go up soon and so are cigarette prices, which also help finance the state-run Social Security plan. Costs for medical care continue to soar. There is hardly any prospect for handling whisky down from a near prohibitive \$16 or more for a bottle. And there are regular markups for a variety of other tags among the 1,674 items whose prices determine the official Swiss cost of living index, ranging from "Appenzel cheese" to "sex hormones."

Carpenter, 78, Is Dead; Served Term in House

SCOTT BLUFF, Neb., April 27 (AP)—Former Rep. Terry Carpenter, 78, who gained national attention at the 1956 Republican National Convention by nominating a fictitious Joe Smith for vice-president, died early today of intestinal cancer.

Mr. Carpenter was colorful, controversial and unpredictable through more than 40 years in Nebraska politics. He brought a round of puzzlement and laughter at the otherwise routine 1956 Republican National Convention by nominating Joe Smith.

A Democrat as often as a Republican, Mr. Carpenter said afterward that he made the nomination of Joe Smith to show that the convention was open and not stacked for Richard Nixon as vice president.

Mr. Carpenter served one term in the House after being swept in as a Democrat with the Franklin Roosevelt landslide of 1932. But he ran 12 other times for senator, governor, lieutenant governor and congressman without victory.

He served 18 years in the Nebraska Legislature and was a dominating influence.

Georgi M. Ratiani—Political commentator Georgi M. Ratiani, 61, who specialized in international affairs and Soviet history for the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda, has died, the newspaper reported yesterday.

Bartholomew Guida
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27 (AP)—Bartholomew F. Guida, 63, former three-term mayor and a central figure in city politics for more than 20 years, was found dead yesterday of a gunshot wound. Police would not officially call the death a suicide.

Sandy Denny
LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Sandy Denny, 31, one of Britain's top vocalists who sang with the rock group Fairport Convention, died Friday after she suffered head injuries in a fall, a spokesman for Atkinson Morley's Hospital in Wimbledon said yesterday.

Ceausescu Cites Economic Laws, Sees Price Rise
BUCHAREST, April 27 (AP)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu told his countrymen yesterday that even Communism had to take general laws of economics into account. He urged them to work harder and forecast an increase in prices.

Mr. Ceausescu spoke at a plenary meeting of the national working people's council. Excerpts of the speech were reported today by the news agency Agerpres.

"It is true, the impression has been created here that Socialism [Communism] can do everything. But life demonstrates that Socialism too should take account of general laws — Disregarding it may bring most severe imbalances. We have always been against anarchy in production," he said.

Saying that prices in the last years were lower than called for in the five-year plan, he said that "we have the task to fulfill the plan provisions."

Transport prices will be the first to go up, Mr. Ceausescu said. It was not said how much prices would be raised.

But no balance, according to that gauge, Switzerland — while still remaining one of the world's most expensive countries — has outdone all other Western industrialized countries in linking inflation. The annual rate stood at 1.4 per cent this month compared with a 7 per cent forecast for the United States

before President Carter launched his new uphill battle on prices. Swiss officials believe they can still do better.

"I would not be surprised if we achieve zero inflation by the end of the year," Leon Schlumpf, the government's chief price controller, said. A lawyer and member of the

upper house of parliament, he heads a staff of 10, mostly part-timers, who conduct price checks and handle complaints from individuals over "unjustified" increases. About 36,000 cases have been dealt with to date.

But for "Mr. Price" and his few collaborators, effectiveness in beating inflation will cost them their jobs. The government has decided not to extend the group's mandate beyond the end of this year because there was no further need for it. "What we did was a sort of suicide," Mr. Schlumpf said.

The watchdog body, set up in 1972 when prices and wages went

spiral madly, has become widely popular among the Swiss. It has sweeping authority to probe pricing policies of public and private enterprises. But Mr. Schlumpf concedes it had more of a supporting role in explaining why the Swiss succeeded where others failed.

Value of Franc
The chief factor, he said, was the dramatic increase in the value of the Swiss franc against the dollar — 102 per cent since 1971 — and all other currencies which "stopped" the impact of inflation from abroad.

His office's concern is to see to it that retail prices of imported goods are cut correspondingly.

Another key contributor is labor restraint, in keeping with a "peace accord" concluded 40 years ago between unions and management to help overcome the prewar recession. Strike has since become a rather exotic word in Switzerland.

Without much ado, wages jumped 76 per cent during six years up to 1975 but are now moving up at a snail's pace.

Mr. Schlumpf also cited the central bank's restrictive policy on the money supply, as well as a sharp decline in consumer demand due to the recession and the connected departure from Switzerland of about 200,000 foreign workers and their families. And, of course, he pointed to Switzerland's traditional position as the world's No. 1 in private savings, more than twice as much per capita as the United States.

Cases Found Among U.S. Dentists
Abuse of 'Laughing Gas' Is Linked to Nerve Damage

By Robert Gillette
LOS ANGELES, April 27—A small but possibly significant number of the nation's 100,000 practicing dentists habitually inhale their own nitrous oxide anesthetic, or "laughing gas," for its intoxicating and relaxing effects.

Some of them, a University of California medical researcher has found, are as a consequence suffering debilitating nerve damage with symptoms that mimic multiple sclerosis, a degenerative disease of the central nervous system.

Dr. Robert Layzer, an associate professor of neurology at the University of California medical school in San Francisco, said in an interview that six such cases have come to light in the last 17 months in California, Illinois, and Tennessee.

He said evidence exists for a number of similar cases and that the malady, never previously described in the world's medical literature, is not rare among dentists and other health professionals with easy access to nitrous oxide.

The broad range of symptoms includes numbness in the fingers and toes and a progressive muscular weakness and loss of coordination. Some of the six patients suffered impotence, loss of bladder control, and difficulty walking. At least two were forced to suspend their dental practices. All experienced what Dr. Layzer described as a "strange electric shock sensation" running along the spine upon tilting the head, a symptom usually associated with multiple sclerosis.

In each case, Dr. Layzer said, the

patients — five dentists in their early to middle 30s and one 22-year-old hospital technician — have improved slowly, over many months, once they were persuaded to abstain from nitrous oxide.

A colorless, sweet-smelling gas, nitrous oxide was discovered by Joseph Priestly in 1772 and became modern medicine's first anesthetic when Horace Wells, a dental surgeon in New England, began using it in 1844.

In the 134 years of nitrous oxide's medical use, Dr. Layzer noted, it has never previously been linked to nerve damage. He and other authorities emphasize that the damage observed so far occurred only after sustained, habitual use and not from the much

smaller doses a dental patient might receive.

Although there is a clear association between heavy abuse of nitrous oxide and nerve damage, Dr. Layzer said, the possibility could not be ruled out that an undetected contaminant in the commercial gas, rather than nitrous oxide itself, was at fault.

The six cases described by Dr. Layzer involved young men who typically inhaled nitrous oxide for an hour a day, often while napping in their offices, over periods ranging from a few months to six years.

One of them, a Chicago dentist who used nitrous oxide the longest time, stopped last October and is now able to walk again, although he still suffers symptoms of spinal cord damage.

Although this dentist had described himself to his doctor as a "nitrous abuser" and strongly suspected that the gas was the cause of his disability, other neurologists, noting that no side effects had been reported, diagnosed his illness variously as pernicious anemia and multiple sclerosis.

S. Africa Sets Transkei Accord
CAPE TOWN, April 27 (AP)—Transkei and South Africa have agreed to exchange "officials" to look after their national interests in the wake of the break in diplomatic relations announced by the independent homeland.

South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha announced the arrangement yesterday after a meeting with the Transkei deputy prime minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Transkei, the first South African tribal homeland to opt for independence, announced it was severing relations April 10 and ordered all South African diplomats out by April 30.

erously. Much of the support comes from local organizations with hazards, church suppers and the like. It reflects the special esteem in which the lifeboat men are held everywhere.

"This job is much too important to let the government get its hands on it," said Arthur Liddon, the 58-year-old coxswain of the Dover lifeboat. His almost prickly independence was echoed by most of his crew of five as they took their boat, the Faithful Forrester, out of its berth in the old submarine pens in Dover Harbor on an exercise during a gale.

Mr. Liddon, a pilot, is the only full-time member of the Dover Station and its skipper. For this he receives about \$100 a week. Rarely far from the lifeboat, he runs a dinghy sailing school in his spare time. The others, like Jack Smith, the mechanic, whose 17-year-old son is also a member, pursue their occupations.

The real motivation, a Dover man said, is the satisfaction they get from cheating the sea of a victim. They also take pride in their daring. A crewman remarked as the boat made 85-degree rolls that he found it all "rather relaxing."

The lifeboat's call to action is the firing of a cannon that echoes around Dover and far out into the narrow strait between England and the French coast and can muster a rescue team in a few minutes. The Dover boat is called about 20 times a year and sometimes stays out for 36 hours.

English Lifeboat Service Still Stoutly Independent
By Joseph Collins

DOVER, England, April 27 (NYT)—British newspapers recently carried this advertisement: "Hazardous work. No pay. On call all hours. Must be willing to go in sea in all weathers. Safe return never guaranteed. Sole purpose: Risking your own life to save others."

That about describes the National Lifeboat Service, the oldest in the world. Not that the ad was meant to drum up recruits; adventurous men are to adequate supply around the coasts of Britain. It was, in fact, the first paragraph of an appeal for funds.

The fund-raisers for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, whose 200 stations and 250 boats cost \$14 million a year, are no less resourceful than the men who answer the distress signals. The organization, the oldest of its kind, is run like a private charity, with about 50 per cent of income from legacies and not a penny from the government despite rising costs.

There is a Coast Guard, but its function does not include saving lives at sea. Most of the distress calls reach the Coast Guard radio stations, which pass them to the lifeboat service for action by its part-time crews.

Marsh Winter
The service has just had one of the harshest winters in memory, with a man lost in a capsizing on Christmas Eve off the Irish coast, the first fatality in eight years. January gales wrecked a lifeboat station at Margate, Kent, and damaged 11 others. On the credit side, the 1977 report will show 2,024 lives saved in the course of 2,500 missions.

There are nationwide public appeals and Britons respond gen-

erously. Much of the support comes from local organizations with hazards, church suppers and the like. It reflects the special esteem in which the lifeboat men are held everywhere.

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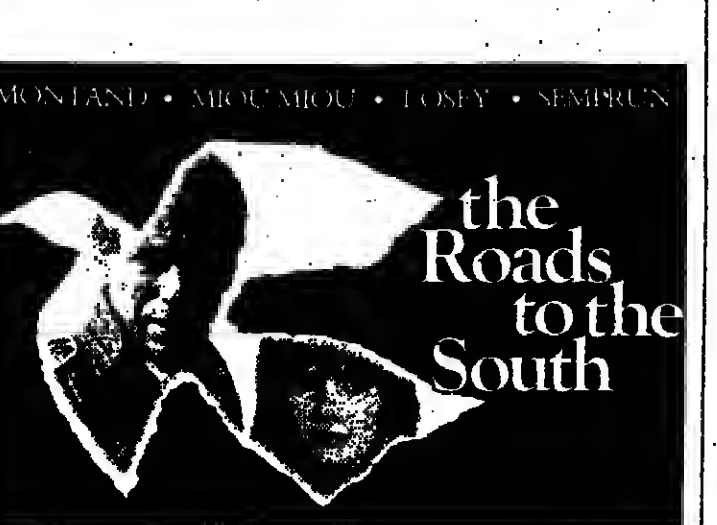
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Japan Drops Target for Surplus

TOKYO, April 27 (Reuters)—Japan now has no chance of reducing its current-account surplus to the government's target of \$6 billion in the current fiscal year from \$14.13 billion in the year ended March, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said today.

"Even God could not get the surplus down to \$6 billion now," he said in a press conference. However, Mr. Fukuda said the surplus would show signs of reduction after the summer, and said it is expected to be substantially reduced in the fiscal year.

The \$6-billion target was originally set by the government last December, when it was also forecast that the surplus in the last fiscal year would be about \$10 billion. But skeptics have said all along that the goal was unattainable.

Mr. Fukuda said he is still confident the 7-percent target for real growth in the gross national product, also set last December, can be achieved. "I will take additional measures if and when attainment of the target is threatened," he said, adding that the latest available economic indicators show the economy is moving in the right direction.

He said Japanese exports will be reduced by the appreciation of the yen and the already announced voluntary curbs on key exports such as autos and steel. Imports will be boosted by emergency purchases now being planned, he said.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported the country's industrial production rose 1.6 percent in March from the previous month. The index rose to a preliminary 121.3, seasonally adjusted (base 1975), after a revised 0.1-percent rise the previous month. It was up 4.6 percent from 116 a year earlier.

The Automobile Manufacturers Association reported that Japan's vehicle exports were a record 4.62 million in the fiscal year ended March, up 21 percent from the previous record of 3.82 million a year earlier.

Retail Prices Up .9% In France in Month

PARIS, April 27 (AP-DJ)—French retail prices rose 0.9 percent in March, following increases of 0.7 percent in February and 0.5 percent in January, the statistics institute reported today. The index, based on 1970 equalling 100, was up 9.2 percent from a year earlier to 193.4.

The index rose 2.1 percent in the first three months of 1978. The acceleration in March, the highest since September, was essentially due to a 1.2-percent increase in prices of services. Premier Raymond Barre said yesterday that the monthly indices over the next few months will be adversely affected by the government's decision to increase public tariffs up to 15 percent.

The institute also reported that the industrial wholesale price index rose 0.4 percent in March to 219.6 (1962 equals 100) from 218.7 in February, and up 0.9 percent from a year earlier. The index for energy products declined 1.6 percent to 201.9, but was up 5.2 percent from a year earlier.

'Even God' Would Fail

earlier. The record was largely helped by good export performance to the United States, Saudi Arabia and the Common Market.

In March, vehicle exports rose 15.6 percent to a record 473,883 from 409,942 the previous month and were up 30.3 percent from a year earlier. The previous record was 454,562 in December.

A spokesman for Toyota Motor, commenting on the report, said overall exports in the current fiscal year may possibly fall from last year's levels due to the government's so-called administrative guidance program, the appreciation of the yen, and the voluntary restraints on shipments to Britain.

EEC Threatens to Reduce GATT Tariff Concessions

GENEVA, April 27 (AP-DJ)—The Common Market advised its main trading partners today that it plans to downgrade tariff concessions offered in the current round of trade talks in the event proposals from the United States and Japan are not improved.

To impress upon its trade partners that such a move was in a well-advanced stage, the EEC submitted to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the world trade body under whose auspices the talks are being held, a list of possible withdrawals from its tariff-cut offer to be circulated to all participants.

A total of 97 countries accounting for over 80 percent of world trade are taking part in the talks, aimed at setting new rules for trade in the 1980s. The target date for an outline agreement is mid-July.

The EEC is asking its main trade partners to improve their tariff-cut offers, which it said are unsatisfactory. But it said that to "ensure adequate reciprocity of concessions and to respect the timetable...fixed for the negotiations, the community has prepared a list of possible withdrawals from its original tariff offer."

The EEC, the United States and Japan previously had agreed to apply a tariff reduction formula that would result in cuts averaging 40 percent. Subsequently, the three major trading forces submitted their offers.

The EEC said that the U.S. and Japanese offers include partial and total exemptions from the tariff cuts of items that cover "a large volume of trade." Moreover, it said these exemptions were concentrated on products on which customs duties were high.

It added that these exceptions sometimes concerned products on which the tariffs were not bound with GATT, so that they could be raised at any time without consultation with other countries and without providing equivalent compensation.

The EEC asserts that to arrive at the 40 percent average cut, its trading partners are offering deeper

Separately, Finance Ministry officials said they are looking into the possibility of permitting Japanese companies to float bonds overseas without mortgage or bank guarantee.

So far, for all bonds issued by Japanese concerns overseas, authorities have specified they be guaranteed by banks or mortgages because domestic issues must be mortgaged. Local market operators said the domestic restriction would have to be relaxed should the ministry authorize such overseas issues.

They also point out that a relaxation on the mortgage rule would make it easier for foreign companies to float yen-denominated bonds in Japan because the mortgage requirement has been a major obstacle to such issues.

Stock Plan By Chrysler Is in Doubt

DETROIT, April 27 (AP-DJ)—Chrysler is about to take its first major step toward financing an ambitious plan to rejuvenate its product line and has discovered it faces an unexpected roadblock—some of its own shareholders.

Chrysler is seeking stockholder authority at Tuesday's annual meeting to create new shares of preferred and common stock, which could then be sold to raise sizable amounts of money needed cash. But, due to a combination of apathy on the part of some shareholders and active opposition by others, worried officials concede the future of this crucial financing scheme is in doubt.

"I am reasonably confident we will win, but it's going to be close. It won't be an easy vote," frets vice-president Paul Hemen.

The company estimates it will spend \$7.5 billion over the next five years to redesign its cars and re-equip its plants, and it will be hard-pressed to come up with that money. The company suffered big losses in the past two quarters, is expected to be in the red for the year and has warned of "depressed" earnings for some time to come.

Times, it expects to need large amounts of outside financing. That almost certainly means the company will have to take on large amounts of new debt and may have to sell off or close some of its current operations.

Both General Motors and Ford are well into ambitious programs to redesign their car lines. "If we can't complete our program, we are going to be a smaller company than we are today," warns Mr. Hemen.

If its proposal is adopted, management would have the power to issue up to 20 million shares of preferred, and an additional 40 million shares of common. Currently, it has 80 million shares of authorized common stock and about 60 million outstanding. It has no preferred shares.

Chrysler has not disclosed its plan for issuing the stock, but speculation here is that Chrysler might price the preferred at \$25 a share, which means that if all the proposed preferred were issued, it could produce \$500 million in new capital. Chrysler has said that some of the additional common might be sold to employees under an existing stock purchase plan but that there are no plans for a public offering of common.

As the stock authorization plan involves amending Chrysler's certificate of incorporation, it must be approved by at least 50 percent of holders of all the shares outstanding rather than a majority of the shares voted. But in going after the necessary 30 million or so votes, management has discovered large numbers of stockholders apparently just do not care enough to vote.

Official Affirms Faith in Dollar's Role as Reserve

ZURICH, April 27.—The president of Switzerland's National Bank today affirmed his faith in the dollar as the world's reserve currency, saying it is unrealistic to think it could be replaced in that role.

However, National Bank President Fritz Leutwiler added, the weakness of the dollar is the biggest monetary problem facing the world.

European nations as well as the oil-producing countries cannot restore exchange-rate stability unless they work together with the United States, he said in his report to the bank's annual meeting.

While a basket of hard currencies could be used to intervene on money markets, he said, this would "supplement rather than replace the dollar."

"One must warn against the illusion that the dollar can be replaced or even forgotten in exchange-rate policy," he said. "Strengthened European currency cooperation, if it is to really lead to a lasting stabilization of exchange-rate conditions, must therefore not be directed against the dollar but must aim at the inclusion of the American currency."

The cooperation of the oil-producing states, whose financial transactions can exert considerable influence on currency events, must be sought," he added.

He also said the nation's current-account surplus could rise to 9 billion francs (about \$4.6 billion) this year from an estimated 8.3 billion last year, for the second largest surplus among industrial countries, exceeded only by Japan.

He said that Switzerland's net foreign exchange interventions in the six months ended in March exceeded 2 billion Swiss francs (about \$1.02 billion). He said that the central bank could not sacrifice the management of money supply for exchange-rate policy. "We have already gone far enough," Mr. Leutwiler said. "In February, the money supply, M-1, rose 10.1 percent from the year-earlier month, sharply higher than the target of 5 percent for the year."

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Profits Growth in U.S. Slows

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP-DJ)—U.S. corporate profit growth slowed in the first quarter due to severe winter weather, the coal strike and a number of other adverse factors.

According to a survey of 496 major companies by the Wall Street Journal, first-quarter after-tax profits showed a 3.4-percent rise, the 10th consecutive quarterly gain over year-earlier figures, compared with an 8.4-percent gain shown in a similar survey the previous quarter. However, analysts say that first-quarter earnings declined on a seasonally adjusted annual basis from the fourth-quarter level.

In the first quarter, says Douglas Rice of the consulting firm Data Resources, "increased social-security taxes, lagging productivity, higher interest rates, weather-induced plant closings and restricted coal supplies combined with poor sales results to squeeze profit margins."

Profits Seen Up 9 to 10% for Year

Most analysts still expect profits for this year to rise 9 to 10 percent from 1977, assuming Congress approves President Carter's tax proposals which include a cut on Oct. 1 in the top corporate tax rate to 45 from 48 percent and a more liberal investment tax credit.

But Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, says that a tax bill is

not likely to take effect before Jan. 1. "In that case," a Bank of New York official says, "I would expect profits to rise about 8.5 percent this year instead of 9.5 percent."

Assuming the tax proposals do take effect Oct. 1, William Cox, the Commerce Department's deputy chief economist, foresees an 8-to-9-percent gain in profits over last year. He predicts a gain of "moderately" less than that if the proposals are delayed. "Profits will come back rather well in the second quarter," he says, adding that the expected rebound in economic activity should bring productivity gains which should raise profits.

Industries showing significant gains included banks, airlines, electrical-equipment producers, machine-tool manufacturers, Western railroads picking up additional coal business and building suppliers, although some were hurt by delayed shipments.

Others, notably autos, steel, utilities, rubber and tire and Eastern railroads, posted declines. Those posting mixed results were oil companies, lead and zinc concerns and the pulp and paper sector. Profits in the chemicals industry were above depressed year-earlier levels but the outlook for the year remains dim. Earnings were generally up in the aluminum industry in the first quarter, due to price increases and a more profitable mix of products.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

1st Quarter 1978	1977	2nd Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Armed Steel	Revenue..... 946.22	788.14	Revenue..... 917.8	700.8	Revenue..... 499.6
	Profits..... 30,236	6,125	Profits..... 21,60	19,42	Profits..... 44,59
	Per Share..... 0.96	0.15	Per Share..... 0.71	0.64	Per Share..... 1.79

1st Quarter 1978	1977	2nd Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Chicago & North West Tr.	Revenue..... 144.7	135.95	Revenue..... 518.7	440.3	Revenue..... 305,013
	Profits..... 10.8	1.06	Profits..... 27.37	22.19	Profits..... 26,92
	Per Share..... 0.24	0.24	Per Share..... 1.30	1.12	Per Share..... 0.77

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
C.I.T. Finance	Revenue..... 16.73	15.66	Revenue..... 633.4	500.3	Revenue..... 830.6
	Profits..... 0.78	0.75	Profits..... 31.8	30.6	Profits..... 17.13
			Per Share..... 0.94	0.91	Per Share..... 0.68

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Delta Airlines	Revenue..... 518.7	440.3	Revenue..... 633.4	500.3	Revenue..... 830.6
	Profits..... 27.37	22.19	Profits..... 31.8	30.6	Profits..... 17.13
	Per Share..... 1.30	1.12	Per Share..... 0.94	0.91	Per Share..... 0.68

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
FMC	Revenue..... 633.4	500.3	Revenue..... 830.6	679.1	Revenue..... 311.84
	Profits..... 31.8	30.6	Profits..... 17.13	21,208	Profits..... 21,208
	Per Share..... 0.94	0.91	Per Share..... 0.68	Per Share..... 1.23	Per Share..... 0.22

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Gerty Oil	Revenue..... 917.9	861.2	Revenue..... 311.84	247.36	Revenue..... 311.84
	Profits..... 76.15	81.77	Profits..... 21,208	4.35	Profits..... 21,208
	Per Share..... 3.69	4.10	Per Share..... 1.23	0.22	Per Share..... 0.22

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Martin Marietta	Revenue..... 348.2	309.4	Revenue..... 15.8	13.45	Revenue..... 15.8
	Profits..... 17.86	22.15	Profits..... 0.70	0.60	Profits..... 0.70
	Per Share..... 0.71	0.88	Per Share..... 0.70	0.60	Per Share..... 0.60

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Missouri Pacific	Revenue..... 426.1	385.7	Revenue..... 192.20	164.70	Revenue..... 192.20
	Profits..... 23.23	23.94	Profits..... 27,335	1,993	Profits..... 27,335
	Per Share..... 1.67	1.75	Per Share..... 2.11	0.16	Per Share..... 2.11

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Murphy Oil	Revenue..... 337.67	298.61	Revenue..... 15.8	13.45	Revenue..... 15.8
	Profits..... 10.12	11.61	Profits..... 0.70	0.60	Profits..... 0.70
	Per Share..... 0.81	0.93	Per Share..... 0.70	0.60	Per Share..... 0.60

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Ogden	Revenue..... 408.4	410.0	Revenue..... 15.8	13.45	Revenue..... 15.8
	Profits..... 12,844	12,844	Profits..... 0.70	0.60	Profits..... 0.70
	Per Share..... 1.40	1.28	Per Share..... 0.70	0.60	Per Share..... 0.60

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Pepsico	Revenue..... 818.1	677.8	Revenue..... 15.8	13.45	Revenue..... 15.8
	Profits..... 36.3	31.4	Profits..... 0.70	0.60	Profits..... 0.70
	Per Share..... 0.42	0.36	Per Share..... 0.70	0.60	Per Share..... 0.60

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Phelps Dodge	Revenue..... 230.3	245.0	Revenue..... 15.8	13.45	Revenue..... 15.8
	Profits..... 5.6	9.3	Profits..... 0.70	0.60	Profits..... 0.70
	Per Share..... 0.20	0.45	Per Share..... 0.70	0.60	Per Share..... 0.60

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Rhone-Poulenc Group Net Off	Revenue..... 541.8	476.0	Revenue..... 15.8	13.45	Revenue..... 15.8
	Profits..... 15.2	14.2	Profits..... 0.70	0.60	Profits..... 0.70
	Per Share..... 0.58	0.51	Per Share..... 0.70	0.60	Per Share..... 0.60

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Southern Railway	Revenue..... 287.5	272.2	Revenue..... 15.8	13.45	Revenue..... 15.8
	Profits..... 28.8	27.6	Profits..... 0.70	0.60	Profits..... 0.70
	Per Share..... 1.89	1.82	Per Share..... 0.70	0.60	Per Share..... 0.60

1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Sperry Rand	Revenue..... 1,070.	897.	Revenue..... 15.8	13.45	Revenue..... 15.8
	Profits..... 59.58	47.81	Profits..... 0.70	0.60	Profits..... 0.70
	Per Share..... 1.71	1.38	Per Share..... 0.70	0.60	Per Share..... 0.60

Switzerland's net foreign exchange interventions in the six months ended in March exceeded 2 billion Swiss francs (about \$1.02 billion). He said that the central bank could not sacrifice the management of money supply for exchange-rate policy. "We have already gone far enough," Mr. Leutwiler said. "In February, the money supply, M-1, rose 10.1 percent from the year-earlier month, sharply higher than the target of 5 percent for the year."

European nations as well as the oil-producing countries cannot restore exchange-rate stability unless they work together with the United States, he said in his report to the bank's annual meeting.

While a basket of hard currencies could be used to intervene on money markets, he said, this would "supplement rather than replace the dollar."

"One must warn against the illusion that the dollar can be replaced or even forgotten in exchange-rate policy," he said. "Strengthened European currency cooperation, if it is to really lead to a lasting stabilization of exchange-rate conditions, must therefore not be directed against the dollar but must aim at the inclusion of the American currency."

The cooperation of the oil-producing states, whose financial transactions can exert considerable influence on currency events, must be sought," he added.

He also said the nation's current-account surplus could rise to 9 billion francs (about \$4.6 billion) this year from an estimated 8.3 billion last year, for the second largest surplus

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) April 27

13 Month Stock										13 Month Stock										12 Month Stock																			
High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s.					3.m. Prev Chg					High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s.					3.m. Prev Chg					High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s.					3.m. Prev Chg														
					High Low Quot. Close										High Low Quot. Close										High Low Quot. Close														
A—A—A—										184 87% Abt 94.4										97 270 97% 97% 97%										54% 38 Amex pf 3									
25% 28% ACF	2	6.1	8	76	33%	32%	32%	34%	+ 36	22% 12% Alstogin	44	34.17	53.19	197%	178%	181%	—	12% 25% AMBAC	130	24.12	42	100%	49%	50%	+ 4														
19% 23% ACF	1.34	7.4	0	152	17	32%	32%	34%	+ 36	21% 18% Alstogin	52	34.17	53.19	197%	178%	181%	—	25% 25% AMBAC	130	24.12	42	100%	49%	50%	+ 4														
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Flash... Paris Bourse APRIL 27, 1978

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Apr. 27	HIGH-LOW MON-WED.	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHARE— 74, '75, '76	SHARES OUTS. ('000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	458 - 227	435.80	449.80 - 441	8	3.7	89.14 - 83.00 - 55.63c	14,774	Net dividend proposal of Fr.17.50 vs. Fr.16 in 1976 (+3.4%).
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	693 - 275	650	693 - 670	21	3.3	50.73 - 25.92 - 30.34c	600	Group order book at 6 bit. Fr. (up 36% vs. 74b. Net div. to be 28 Fr. [+31%]).
BSN GERVAIS DANONE.....	Glass food	532 - 318	475	505 - 491	24	5.3	28.38 - 24.39 - 20.12c	2,331	77 profits = 96.69 MF vs. 59.34 MF in 74b. Fr.27 dividend (vs. Fr.25.30) to be proposed.
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	185 - 126.40	182	185 - 182.50	14	6.4	14.96 - 16.41 - 13.34	1,866	77 net profits = 29.32 MF. Same dividend as 74b to be proposed (11.70 Fr.).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	121 - 80.50	117	121 - 116	5	6.3	11.18 - 18.02 - 24.40c	1,672	Turnover of Dragages & Travaux Publics subsidiary up 27%.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE.....	Bank	132.80 - 84	128.50	130 - 128.30	4	5.8	10.36 - 15.85 - 14.08c	5,799	77 net consol. results = 92 MF (+16%). Overseas oper. major factor.
CREDIT INDUSTR. & COMM.....	Bank	120 - 72.50	115.50	116.90 - 116	13	5.6	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528	1977 net dividend set at Fr. 7.10 vs. Fr.6.50 in 1976.
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind	98 - 49	85.20	91 - 89.50	4	9.4	28.13 - 9.62 - 5.56c	3,684	1977 turnover (in francs) = 5,856 MF (+12% vs. 1976).
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	256 - 124	236	244 - 238.80	4	4.7	— - 35.50 - 54.30c	2,193	Sept. 76 Sept. 77 net profits = 44.89 MF vs. 27.25 MF (+64%).
FERODO S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	459.50 - 296	453	459.50 - 451.90	4	4.2	23.02 - 29.27 - 73.01c	1,545	Ferodo and Turner-Nesvel up holdings in Borsani Technique Int'l (Belgium).
IMETAL.....	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	61.10	65.30 - 62	3	5.7	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c	7,944	1977 Metals net dividend proposal of Fr.14 (vs. Fr.11.20 in 1976).
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverag.	500 - 268	500	500 - 474	39	1.7	17.04 - 5.71 - 12.71c	3,158	Net dividend proposal in June of Fr.8.40.
NORD (Compagnie du).....	Holding	22.10 - 15	19.15	19.50 - 19.20	11	7.8	0.18 - 0.29 - 1.72	13,284	Despite 28.94 MF deficit in 77, dividend maintained at Fr.1.50 per share.
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLMANN.....	Chem./min	92.50 - 62.10	86	91 - 88.40	15	5.7	9.50 - 6.30 - 6.00c	25,491	PLUX 77 net profit = 142 MF (+26.7%) same net dividend at Fr.5.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	385 - 201	369	385 - 378	3	2.7	38.24 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,444	77 net profits (193.12 MF) to be approved at meeting. Net div. to be Fr.11.50.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol	89.80 - 51.70	76	82.20 - 78	—	7.9	— - - - -	5,450	1977 dividend will be maintained at Fr.4.
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	428 - 458	574	608 - 579	12	3.1	35.87 - 45.57 - 47.86c	926	77 Fr.78 group consol. turnover (francs and \$) = 5,290 MF (+11.5%).
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	91.40 - 48.50	88.90	91.40 - 86	14	6.7	14.02 - 5.83 - 6.34	18,941	1st semester group turnover = 2,324 MF (up 14%).
ROBECO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	339	349.30 - 345.50	—	7.4	(not relevant)	25,300	Rorents n°1 bond fund 77-78's guilder results: +12% (div. + capital gains).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1225	1660	1750 - 1718	19	1.6	71.76 - 75.76 - 87.48	266	Rosignol Ski Co. [U.S.A.] buys Maine Maine racine factory.
							(a) Tax credit not included.		c Consolidated.

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(Continued on Page 9)

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84,200	22% +1	
71,700	11%	
67,300	11% -2%	
57,200	34% +16	
53,300	17% -3%	
32,100	30% -7%	
44,300	7% -1%	
46,600	53% -5%	
3,800,000		
2,295,000		

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IDEA

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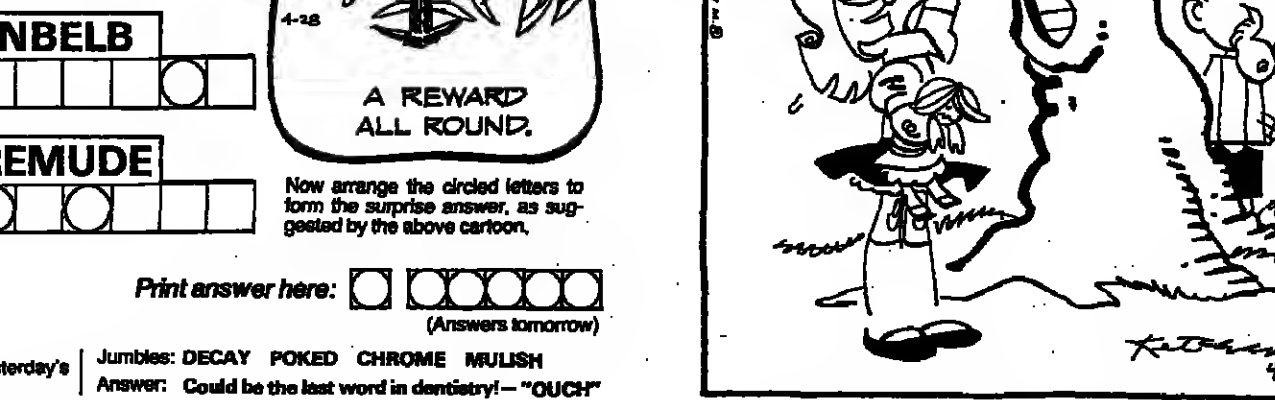
A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is black and white, with black squares indicating non-letter positions. Numbers 1-67 are placed in the starting squares of the words.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12
13					14				15		16		
17					18						19		
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	23		24						25	26			
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35						36				37		38	39
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44	45	46	47							48			
49				50					51				
						53	54	55	56			57	58
59						60						61	
62						63						64	
65							66						67

1 Off Broadway award	doth the little busy bee"	(with pleasure)
5 Verdi opera	48 Wide-awake	9 Morning song
9 Disorderly crowds	49 Author of "The Story of Philosophy"	10 U.S. folk singer
13 Feminine anagram for Alan	51 Do a bouncer's job	11 Whalebone
14 Alla —	52 Augur's concern	12 Covered with smudges
16 Abel's father	53 Verb often used by Caesar	15 Region en route to Hades
17 Tycho Brahe, for one	57 Sign of stress, sometimes	18 Like an unweeded garden
19 Part of TV	58 Stravinsky's "The — of Spring"	24 Mendel's factors
20 Pyramidal cooifer	60 Principal seaport of Chile	26 Most conspicuous northern constellation
21 City served by Othello	62 Keynes's field: Abbr.	27 — rouge
22 Virginia willow	63 Small decorative cases	29 Wintertime precipitation
23 Saint —, Nobelist in Literature: 1960	64 Round-up stick	30 Out of (irritable)
25 Lord Peter Wimsey's man	65 Fender depression	34 "The Story of — H."
27 Horned asp or puff adder	66 Inchoative verb suffix	39 One in 1800 resulted in a tie
28 Supreme national god of Assyria	67 I of "The King and I"	39 Zealous advocate
31 "Unsafe at — Speed"	DOWN	40 Explosive
33 Cupcake topper	1 Patroo saint of Norway	42 Indigenous
33 Tongue, to an M.D.	2 St. Peter's, for one	44 Loved intensely
35 Crusader-author (See 31 Across)	3 Winner of America's Cup: 1967, 1970	45 Volcanic glass
36 Ending for 38's Down	4 Grain spike	46 Rennes native
37 Proficient	5 Baseball's one	50 Concerning
41 Petrarchan piece for Laura	6 Remove wrinkles	51 Remove from the tape
43 Black: Comb. form	7 Half or lesser: Prefix	54 Fischer's forte
44 P.D. dispatch		55 Something extra
		56 "Heowulf," for
		58 Concluding section
		61 Turkish title of honor

ALGARVE	16	P	MAORIO	12	P
AMSTERDAM	21 <td>Cloudy</td> <td>MIAMI</td> <td>21<td>Overcast</td></td>	Cloudy	MIAMI	21 <td>Overcast</td>	Overcast
ANKARA	16 <td>Cloudy</td> <td>MILWAUKEE</td> <td>15<td>Sunny</td></td>	Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	15 <td>Sunny</td>	Sunny
ATHENS	21 <td>Clear</td> <td>MONTREAL</td> <td>5<td>Overcast</td></td>	Clear	MONTREAL	5 <td>Overcast</td>	Overcast
BEIRUT	10 <td>N.A.</td> <td>MOSCOW</td> <td>2<td>Overcast</td></td>	N.A.	MOSCOW	2 <td>Overcast</td>	Overcast
BELGRADE	15 <td>Rain</td> <td>MURKIN</td> <td>15<td>Overcast</td></td>	Rain	MURKIN	15 <td>Overcast</td>	Overcast
BERLIN	10 <td>Overcast</td> <td>NEW YORK</td> <td>10<td>Cloudy</td></td>	Overcast	NEW YORK	10 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10 <td>Rain</td> <td>NICE</td> <td>14</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	Rain	NICE	14	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	20 <td>Cloudy</td> <td>OSLO</td> <td>8</td> <td>Clear</td>	Cloudy	OSLO	8	Clear
BUDAPEST	16 <td>N.A.</td> <td>PARIS</td> <td>15<td>Overcast</td></td>	N.A.	PARIS	15 <td>Overcast</td>	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21 <td>Cloudy</td> <td>PRAGUE</td> <td>15<td>Cloudy</td></td>	Cloudy	PRAGUE	15 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4 <td>Overcast</td> <td>ROME</td> <td>17</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	Overcast	ROME	17	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	3 <td>Cloudy</td> <td>SOFIA</td> <td>17</td> <td>Overcast</td>	Cloudy	SOFIA	17	Overcast
DUBLIN	4 <td>Showers</td> <td>STOCKHOLM</td> <td>5</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	Showers	STOCKHOLM	5	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	4 <td>Rain</td> <td>TEHRAN</td> <td></td> <td>N.A.</td>	Rain	TEHRAN		N.A.
FLORENCE	14 <td>Rain</td> <td>TBL AVIV</td> <td>26</td> <td>Clear</td>	Rain	TBL AVIV	26	Clear
FRANKFURT	16 <td>Clear</td> <td>TUNIS</td> <td>21</td> <td>Clear</td>	Clear	TUNIS	21	Clear
GENEVA	10 <td>Rain</td> <td>VIENNA</td> <td>14</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	Rain	VIENNA	14	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3 <td>Overcast</td> <td>WARSAW</td> <td>9</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	Overcast	WARSAW	9	Cloudy
HOTANULU	14 <td>Clear</td> <td>WASHINGTON</td> <td>15</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	Clear	WASHINGTON	15	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20 <td>Clear</td> <td>ZEURICH</td> <td>10</td> <td>Showers</td>	Clear	ZEURICH	10	Showers
LISBON	16 <td>Cloudy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Cloudy			
LONDON	4 <td>Cloudy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	14 <td>Cloudy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Cloudy			

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**MILITARY WARCRIME
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ROOKIE TEENAGERS
SNIERD YDS BEISEY**

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	1 ♠	Dbl.	Pass
1 ♠	3 ♠	Dbl.	
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club six.

East was helpless. He could not win when he pleased, but South would then overruff and lead his remaining trump. East could win if he chose but dummy would regain the lead, draw the last trump and score the remaining diamonds.

140



"I KNOW YOU'RE UP THERE, DENNIS MITCHELL, BECAUSE COOKIE CRUMBS KEEP FALLING ON MY HEAD."

Writing sentences that use "one" as a pronoun is solemn. Making pronouncements on American society is solemn. Turning yourself off when pronouncements threaten to be too exactly serious, although it shows a shred of wisdom.

"Every time I see them I can't believe they're real," Dr. Goodall said of the twins. "You have no idea how difficult it is for a chimpanzee mother of twins to come with two babies."



"We've got an abundance of fossils that tell us what early man looked like and how he walked," Dr. Goodall said. "But the only way we can begin to understand early man's behavior is by comparative studies with these chimps. It is only through these chimps that you can begin to understand the evolutionary processes that molded our behavior as it is today."

John Wayne
... *at Boston Univ.*
master's degree in behavioral
science at Boston Univ.

If Hollywood wants *Ginger* to make a comeback, it has to clean up its act. Miss Gers. 66, fresh from a salacious past appearance season in *London*, said that she would love to do a movie again, but that the only roles she is offered these days are "far too risqué." She said, "It really upsets me to think film producers have to make their dollars with language and sex. Recently, I was in a play and I issued an ultimatum that I would refuse to take part less everything remotely risqué taken out...Countless people translated me and thanked me for it. At last we can bring the lie to the real."

A Los Angeles judge has given victory to Nan Wood Graham—winner of artist Grant Wood—in her legal battle with Hustler-magazine Mrs. Graham—now 78—was a model for the gaunt, farm-posed with her weather-beaten band in front of a barn, in brother's classic work, "American Gothic." Hustler satirized painting, showing the woman with bare breasts. Mrs. Graham sued \$10 million, and Hustler filed countersuit, charging that she and her attorney were improperly using the courts, and news reports, to force payment of damages. Judge has thrown out Hustler case.

* * *

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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